Sanford's Ginger Tea.

SANFORD'S GINGER is peculiarly prized by females for the relief of pain and weakness.

As a summer drink, with water, milk, iced water, lemonade, effervescent draughts, and mineral water, it is the best.

It eradicates a craving for stimulants in those addicted to their use, strengthens the nerves, assists digestion, promotes sleep, and builds up those reduced by debility and overwork.

Mothers worn out with the cares of maternity or the household, or when weak and hysterical, should take a dose of this delicious invigorant. No other remedy is so desirable, palatable, and effective for all ages.

Never travel without SANFORD'S GINGER.

Beware of worthless "gingers" offensively urged by mercenary druggists on those who call for

SANFORD'S GINGER,

The Delicious Summer Medicine.

HILL MANSFIELDS' CLARIS

re when all other Remedies Fail. For Falling Hair, Sun Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Dandruff, Eczema, Pimples, mors, A Hair Dressing having no Equal. Keeping the Hair alth. Eruptions on the Face, Making the Skin Clear, Soft and and Skin, all kinds, of 1 to 30 years standing.
erson, it will do all we claim for it. Common Sense says it will e cure all Scalp Diseases, Cures Stings and Bites of Insects in one Poisonous Impurities of the Blood, and Soreness, quicker than any nd of any nature.

d by 100s of Physicians.

SANFORD'S CURE is Purifying, Soothing and Healing Balm. Sold EVERYWHERE. FOUNDED at Sweet's Pharmacy, 39 Park Row, New York. New Bond St., Boston, to any person not satisfied after 30 days trial.

Read the Physicians' Endorsements and Testimony about any Ailment.

MANSFIELD, General Agent, New York. 30447†

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Interest,	5% 7% 8%
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The 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds of the Northern Banking Company are a legal investment for the Savings Banks of Maine.

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NORTHERN BANKING COMPANY,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

SELDEN CONNOR, Pres. W. F. MILLIKEN, V. Pres.
CHAS. L. B. ESTEY, Sec. 1035

Discharge of Insolvents.

A hearing will be had on the petitions of James S. Morgan of Randolph, Horace A. Trussy of Hallowell, J. L. Hutchins of Winthrop, Henry A. Brann of Vassalboro, and Andrew G. Hall of Augusta, insolvents, for a full discharge of all their debts, provable under the Insolvent laws of Maine, before the Probate Court room in Augusta, on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of September, 1888, at 9 o'clock A. M. EUSTIS P. HASKELL, Register.
Register of the County of Kennebec.
Augusta, August 27, 1888. 3442*

Executor's Sale.

Agreeably to license from the Probate Court of Kennebec county, I shall sell by public auction, on the premises, at Belgrade, on Thursday, the 20th day of September, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., the noon, one hundred acres of land, owned by the late Benj. Hill of Manchester, deceased. Terms made known at time of sale. J. B. GORDEN,
3441* *Executor.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of August, 1888.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of ELIMAH FAIRBANKS, late of Vienna, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of September next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 43*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of August, 1888.*

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of GEORGE W. FOGG, late of Litchfield, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of September next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of August, 1888.*

SALMIRA H. BALCOM, widow of WM. R. BALCOM late of China, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said county, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. S. WEBSTER, *Judge.*

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.*

TRUSSES.

The Largest Stock, best assortment and Skill in fitting them—a good Truss. PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE, under Granite Hall.

THE MAINE FARMER,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY

BADGER & MANLEY.

OFFICE: WILLIAMS BLOCK, WATER STREET,
Within two doors of the Bridge.

TERMS: $2 Per Annum, in Advance.

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Maine Farmer.

RICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS LITERATURE NEWS, &C.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LVI. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888. No. 44.

Fairs to Occur.

Buxton and Hollis Fair—At Buxton Lower Corner Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th.
Bradford Independent Agricultural Society—At Bradford Centre, Sept. 25th.
Cumberland County Agricultural and Horticultural Society—Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.
Cumberland Farmers' Club—Cumberland, Sept. 26, 27.
Central Washington Agricultural Society—At Malden, Sept. 19th and 20th.
East Eddington Farmers' Club—At E. Eddington, Oct. 3d and 4th.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—At Farmington, Oct. 2d, 3d and 4th.
Gray Park Association—At Gray Corner, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.
Kennebec County Agricultural Society—At Readfield, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th.
Knox County—At Rockland, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.
Lincoln County Agricultural Society—At the Damariscotta Driving Park, Sept. 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th.
North Aroostook Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Presque Isle, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.
North Kennebec—Waterville, Sept. 18, 19.
North Waldo—Unity, Oct. 3d and 5d.
Oxford Agricultural Society—Oct. 2d, 3d and 4th.
Oriental Town Fair—Oct. 10th.
Penobscot and Aroostook Union Agricultural Society—At Sherman Mills, Sept. 26th and 27th.
Penobscot County Agricultural Cattle Show and Fair—At Orrington, Sept. 27th and 28th.
Richmond Farmers' and Mechanics' Club—At Richmond, Sept. 26th.
Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Topsham, Oct. 9th, 10th and 11th.
Sanford Agricultural and Mechanical Association—At Oak Grove Park, Sept. 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st.
Somerset and Kennebec Consolidated—Fairfield, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th.
Somerset Central Agricultural Society—At Skowhegan, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th.
West Somerset Agricultural Society—At Madison, Oct. 2d and 3d.
Waldo and Penobscot Agricultural Society—At Monroe, Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th.
West Washington Agricultural Society—On the grounds of the Cherryfield Park Association, Sept. 18th and 19th.
Washington County Agricultural Society—At Pembroke, Sept. 26th and 27th.
West Penobscot Agricultural Society—At Exeter, Sept. 25th, 26th and 27th.
York County—At Saco, Oct. 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.
West Oxford—Fryeburg, Sept. 25, 26, 27.

The Connecticut board of agriculture held a field meeting at Middleboro, on the farms of J. H. Atkins and H. H. Hubbard.

There is a bountiful crop of plums in Bangor and vicinity. One of the best, in quality and in fruitfulness, is the McLaughlin, which originated in that city.

Agricultural fairs are object lessons to those who are seeking for information. The opportunity to learn something of value should be improved by every visitor.

Letters from Connecticut report apples abundant and fair on the hills—none in the valleys. Plums and peaches scarce. All crops very late.

Prof. Sanborn thinks the facts are sufficient to justify any farmer in ignoring the practice of food cooking, or any compromise process, such as scalding, fermenting, souring, etc.

"The Rolfe is a splendid apple to sell," says Bangor's celebrated fruit grower, Mr. S. C. Harlow. This apple originated in Piscataquis county and is there called one of the most profitable grown.

The great importance of the corn crop to this country is shown by the fact that the area in corn, the present year and now promising an abundant yield, is considerable more than an acre to every individual inhabitant.

The annual field day of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture at Boar's Head was well attended and a very interesting practical meeting was held. The speakers were Hon. Moses Humphrey, Hon. Warren Brown, G. A. Whitcher of Hanover, Gov. Sawyer, Dr. Peter Collier of New York, Sect. W. R. Session of Massachusetts, Hon. J. B. Walker and Hon. Charles McDaniels.

Mr. J. S. Sanborn, the wealthy coffee merchant of Boston, who was in attendance at the Eastern Fair with his herd of Holsteins from his farm in Poland, speaks in high compliments of the uniform courtesy of the officers and attendants throughout that fair, and says it is a pleasure to be an exhibitor where such attentions are tendered.

From E. L. Bass, Secretary, we have received the report of the Vermont Dairymen's Association for the years 1887 and 1888—a pamphlet of 77 pages, and containing, besides the list of officers for the two years, a report by the secretary of the proceedings of the Association, together with some of the leading papers prepared for and read at the last annual winter meeting, held in January last at Montpelier, with the discussions following. It contains much valuable matter for dairymen, some of which we shall draw upon later on when the pressure of the annual fairs is over. The Secretary states that the dairy interests of Vermont are in better shape to-day than ever before, and are steadily improving.

Reports continue to indicate a very good yield of potatoes, with the quality better than usual. The crop of early potatoes in Massachusetts and south of it was light, by mainly only a thousand. The crop has been an excellent one, both in quantity and in quality. Estimates from reliable sources are published, putting the potato yield at ninety-three per cent. at the average, while other statements go to show that the New England yield is likely to run up to above 100. In this State the crop is a full average one. They are now fully grown and ripe and so far are free from rust or rot. The late heavy rain however may start the rot before the crop is out of the ground. In Aroostook the breadth planted was large, but of late there has been some appearance of rust, and it is probable the yield will be slightly cut off.

The Use of the Scale in Judging.

It is quite time for Fair managers to realize that nothing but good judging will answer with breeders and exhibitors of the present day. However much they could be imposed upon by unqualified "committees" by an expert with pretended knowledge enough to include competent knowledge of all kinds of stock in the same individual, that day is passed by. There is now no room for either fooling or dishonesty. The old method of a committee was all right so long as competent and honest men were selected for the position. But designing exhibitors soon learned the way to make up the committees after their pleasure. Now the *expert* is demanded for the work. This is good farmer English simply means a competent, disinterested, honest man or men for committee or committee awarding work. But even the best judges are liable to be charged with dishonest or inefficient work by sensitive exhibitors. For the protection of the judges, then, and also for the benefit of the exhibitor, the scale of points should be brought into use. With the score recorded on each point every one then has the record before him of the reason for the award. Then this comparison of animals in the showing becomes educational in character instead of an athletic struggle for supremacy where "the devil takes the hindermost." The time to exercise good judgment has arrived and is demanded by every one connected with our stock interests. The attempt this year to use a scale in judging stallions is a step in the right direction, but can be extended to cattle as well. It is no more than right that every breeder should be informed of the reason why his stock was rated as the awards show. The score card would give him the record.

The *Holstein-Fresian Register* in a late issue has an article on expert judges and their work, from which we take the following extract:

> For many years and in fact always since the days of improved stock, the most annoying and discouraging feature of the cattle show, to the breeder of pure bred stock, was and is the system of to-day in vogue at many shows, of the selection of judges who are in no wise familiar with the class of stock in which they are appointed to determine the merits of. With the spread of pure bred cattle and the vast development of the breeding business, but little improvement has been made in the system of judging cattle in the show ring. Careful and painstaking breeders who have spent years of work in costly efforts to improve their stock, and produce the finest type of the favorite breed, every year exhibited at shows vainly hoping that their cattle might be judged by impartial and expert men. Time and again have our agricultural societies held out their alluring invitations with the words, "Judges,—experts employed by the society," prominently printed in the rules of competition, and just as often have breeders exhibited their stock only to find when their cattle got into the show ring that the judges were men totally unacquainted with the breed. The demands of the breeders are, however, now beginning to be felt, and for some time past discussions of the subject have so often been made in the public prints that agricultural societies have been compelled to adopt better measures, if for no other reason, to secure the success of their exhibition. A few of the leading shows have for several years employed a very fair class of judges, but the majority of fairs are still managed in this respect in the same old way.

Time to Cut Ensilage.

In Bulletin No. 3, from the N. H. College Experiment Station, Prof. Whitcher gives the results of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining at what stage of maturity it is best to cut ensilage corn, in order to secure the most food material for stock. Leaving the details of the experiment, we give his summary as follows:

> In conclusion we may say that, all things considered, it is best to plant such varieties as will, locally, produce fodder plants having well filled ears, the kernels being in the milk, or better still, in the "doughy" state, and to delay the harvesting until the plant shows first signs of ripening, such as the turning of the lower leaves, the glazing of the kernel in the flint or the shrivelling of the dent varieties. Up to this point there is a gain in two ways: First, an actual gain in the dry matter; and second, a loss of water, reducing the ratio between the water and dry substance to about that required by cattle, thus improving the ensilage and reducing the labor in handling.

Fertilisers for Gardening.

To supplement the home supply we must buy stable or commercial manures. There is no necessity for soil exhaustion, but with proper management there may be a steady improvement. While a ton of well rotted average stable manure contains about thirty pounds of the more valuable plant food ingredients, the other portion is largely water and organic matter, and valuable only for its mechanical effect and heating properties. The practical value of the plant food varies according to the crop. Corn, rye and oats, with strong fibre and reaching root growth and foraging powers, can utilize a considerable proportion during the first season, while the light and dainty feeding crops with the roots grown, such as onions and most vegetables, and strawberries, etc., with comparatively short seasons of growth, and requiring large available supplies of plant food within easy reach, can utilize only a small proportion of the total plant food in the stable manure.

The old system required two to three years to prepare the land for onions by applying large quantities of manure each year in excess of the requirements of the crop grown in order to lay up the necessary supplies of prepared food. The more modern system is to take poor land by means of high grade chemical manures rich in available plant food and a good crop of onions the first year.

A pretty good strawberry crop is 5000 quarts, yet that amount is not a very large plant food, and in only slightly varying proportions, than half a ton of Timothy hay. Almost any poor land will yield the half ton of hay, while 5000 quarts of strawberries can hardly be obtained on a rich soil. Why the Timothy has a long season for its growth and is a rank, steady feeder. The strawberry is a dainty feeder, has a limited root growth and must have its supply of its work in a few weeks, from blossoming to fruiting, and then must work at high pressure.

These necessary plant food conditions for growing crops can be secured far more readily, cheaply and profitably in a properly made commercial fertilizer than otherwise, besides affecting a great saving in the expense of handling, freedom from weed seed, securing easy cultivation and insuring the rapid maturity of the crop. Yet this cannot be accomplished by simply applying a mixture of nitrate soda or sulphate ammonia, dissolved bone black and potash, salts, etc., for the reason that the plant food in such a mixture is not sufficiently varied to meet the varying wants of plants during their ever changing successive stages of growth and varying weather. It is not known at what particular stages of plant growth each of the many particular forms of plant food is most needed. The best we can do is to copy nature, embodying all the forms of plant food that have been found useful by experience to the wants of the plants. The quality of vegetables grown on commercial fertilizers seems to be invariably superior to that of those grown on stable manure. Quality seems to be largely dependent upon the rapidity and healthfulness of growth, and a slow acting manure will most surely produce inferior vegetables, lacking flavor.—*Chas. V. Mapes.*

The Dairy.

Field corn yields more digestible cattle food per acre than any other crop, and more than equal acreage of fodder corn. About one-third of this digestible food is in the stover. The digestibility of field corn has the same effect on the milk yield as a like quantity of digestible food in fodder corn ensilage. To feed stover to the best advantage the canes of the stalk must be crushed or shredded. Fed in this way cows will eat it as readily and completely as meadow hay.—*Prof. Jenkins.*

Two-thirds of the amount of a generous ration for a cow goes to keep the animal alive and in health and vigor. All the money there is or can be made by feeding her is made out of the other third. To put it in another form, the first two-thirds is lost—the last third is sold for three prices to the cow. This everlasting truth ought to be painted on every dairyman's big barn doors, where he can read it every time he goes to the barn to feed his stock. He will mass steal money from their own pockets and throw it away, by raising the skeptical inquiry, "Will it pay?" and withhold the food. A man might as well ask if it will pay to feed oats to the horse that is doing the plowing.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

Some people object to what they call high feeding for the alleged reason that the cows will wear out or get "used up" earlier than those not so well fed. Even if it is true that a cow will only produce a fixed amount of milk in her lifetime, would it be any more economical to keep the cows on short rations to prolong their years than it would to be ten days cutting fifty acres of grass that might be cut in five days, to save wearing the machine so much in a day? Why not use the machine to its full capacity when its use is required. With the cow, it is present and not future products that we get the money for, and the system must be supplied at the same expense every day, and the excess of product over the expense is the profit.

Communications.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Country Roads.

[Junior Prize Essay at the Maine State College, by G. G. FREEMAN of Cherryfield.]

The importance of good country roads cannot be too highly estimated, and the building and improvement of them is something in which all should feel a deep interest. Roads have existed in some form or other since the early ages of man, from the savage, with his simple path, down to the highly civilized, whose broad avenues are teeming with life, and along which are carried the products of every zone. So nearly do the roads of a country show the condition of the people that the state of civilization of a country is to a considerable extent measured by the perfection of its roads. One of the principal reasons why some of the rich farming lands which are situated only a short distance from many of our large towns are not taken up and cultivated, is on account of the inferior quality of our roads, which are either rough and rocky, or so hilly as to make it almost impossible to convey the farm produce to market; and I think this is one of the principal reasons why many of our towns are not in a more flourishing condition. In many communities the difference between good and poor roads is the difference between growth and decay, between life and death.

Cheap locomotion contributes to the wants of man in many ways. It enlarges the neighborhood, widens the school district, expands the territorial limits of the parish, and thus produces intellectual activity. Locomotion is doing a great deal, it is a means of civilization. Macaulay says: "Of all inventions, the alphabet and printing press alone excepted, those inventions which link abridge distances have done most for the civilization of our species. Every improvement of the means of locomotion benefits mankind morally and intellectually, as well as materially."

I therefore think people did not stop to consider the utility of good roads. It may cost a little more at first to build a good, permanent road, and one that will be good for all time; but it will be cheaper in the end, for it is only the good road that is in the end the cheap road—it is easy to maintain, and affords cheap transportation.

To build a good and substantial road the first thing to be considered is the route, and this is often a difficult problem to solve. Care should always be taken to avoid elevations which would prevent the passage of heavily loaded teams. In running out the line for a road, we should not aim so much to directness of route, as to have a grade which shall not exceed one foot in thirty, or be less than one in two hundred. It will often be found cheaper in the end to go around a hill or bog than to go over it. On level ground a deflection of one hundred feet from a straight line running from one point to the other only adds only thirty-two feet to the length of the road. When two points are one mile apart a deflection of one-fifth of a mile increases the horizontal distance only about four hundred feet, and this is frequently enough for the avoidance of hills or swamps. There are cases, however, in which it is impossible to go around a hill, and then a cut must be accepted. In this case, the road should go over the hill in a zig-zag course sufficient to keep the grade below one foot in thirty, if possible. The general rule is, "that the grade of a road should be so steep that a horse cannot draw up the exceptional grade the load which is usually drawn on a level." While going up hill there should be no demand for excessive effort, except for brief and interval, nor any necessity for holding back while descending.

Another important step, and one which we should not forget in making a road, is to have it run as near as possible to good and accessible material for construction and repair. In running through a new country, care should be taken to have it pass where we can afford the sites for farm houses, and it should also be laid out so as to pass through that part of the country which will afford the most delightful driver, for at the present time this is a matter of importance.

The road having been located, the next thing to be considered is the work of construction, and under this would come drainage, upon which is very largely for a good road. It is impossible to have a good road, and one that can be used equally well in good and bad weather, and also one which can easily be kept in a good condition, without drainage. Through drainage, many a poor road has been turned into a comparatively good one. In places where the slope is considerable and the soil of a gravelly nature, drainage is comparatively easy, but where the surface is nearly level and the ground is easily saturated by water, there should be side ditches two feet deep, to carry off the water and keep all the water which is likely to come into them. And these should have a slope of not less than one foot in two hundred. Culverts should be built at some point in the road, and should be put into the road wherever the lay of the land is such that the water should pass from one side of the road to the other. When the soil and lay of the land is such that thorough drainage of the road bed cannot be secured in this way, then it is necessary to have under drains of stone or tile, which may be laid across the road at intervals of from ten to fifty feet, or more or less distance depending on the condition of the soil—the more porous the soil the less frequently are the cross drains required. Another way, and perhaps a more economical one, is to have a tile or stone under drain running lengthwise of the road and along its center. In this way the centre of the road is always kept dry. In zig-zag roads, which should always slope toward the hill, there should be cross drains at the turns to prevent washing, for this cause is a source of injury to roads which are straight.

The next thing we have to consider, after draining, is the covering of the road, and upon this depends the success or failure of as nearly so as possible. There are a number of different coverings which may be used in making good, permanent roads, but the principal ones are *cosorete, Macadam,* and *Telford.* The first resembles the marvelous roads that were made by the Romans. The other two were named from their inventors, two distinguished roadbuilders of Scotland. To make a concrete road covering, a layer of perfectly slaked lime about six inches thick is first provided, before this hardens, a layer of pebbles about three inches thick is added, or broken stone is better, but with the help of lime in binding, natural pebbles and a certain amount of clear sand may be used. Travel upon this is the road until it would require. In many localities this would be a very good road.

In making macadamized road covering, broken stone is used, instead of smooth pebbles. To this broken stone is added a first put upon the road bed a layer of some three or four inches in thickness; after this layer has become partially compact by travel, or by the application of water rollers, a second layer is added, and sometimes a third, until the stone covering acquires a depth of from seven to ten inches. In a short time, if rolled, this broken stone will fit in many sharp angles, becomes thoroughly compacted and water proof.

The telfordized covering differs from macadamized in this important particular: Instead of broken stone it uses flat, wedge-shaped stones; upon this is placed a six inch layer of broken stone. This is usually cheaper than the macadamized covering, will wear longer, and is less expensive to maintain.

In building one of these roads, the kind usually depends on the material to be had for construction. In many communities where it is impossible to build macadamized or telfordised roads, on account of the expense, the road must be constructed of natural soil, and if the material at hand is of good quality, it will be cheaper so to do this. It makes a great difference, however, about the soil. To make a good road over a clayey soil is one thing, and over a sandy and rocky soil is another. The great mistake which is made in the construction of many of the roads of this country, is in ploughing along the line, and then scraping the soil from the sides into the middle of the road. That is building what is known as a "turnpike" road. In building a road in this way, the subsoil is a firm, hard clay, over which is placed a soft, clay loam which is so dirt and loose that deep ruts are formed by the wheels, and by the pressure applied at the top, the soil at the sides of the road tends to press out and fill the ditches, and in a short time the highway is in a very bad condition. One way to remedy this is to put the hard subsoil over the soft loose soil, and by doing this the pressure is distributed over a greater surface, and the tendency of the soil to move is lessened. The surface of such a road will resist the action of the wheels in cutting ruts and thus allow a greater load to be drawn over it with ease. There is, however, one great objection to all such roads, and that is mud and dust. All clay roads, unless made so that water will be conveyed away readily and quickly after a rain, will become muddy, and be dusty during dry weather. The remedy for this inconvenience is the application of a layer of gravel to the surface, which, when mixed with clay, makes a good surface, and is of great value in reclaiming a mud hole.

The slope of the road from the centre to the sides, whether the covering be made of stones or earth, should be just sufficient to turn the water into the ditches, or about one inch in thirty-six. A poor road can never be made a good one by crowning, and a good road is better without crowning. If water runs too quickly from a road, it may damage it greatly by washing out the soil and forming bad ruts. High crowning is, however, a mistake which is made on many of our country roads. Some road builders seem to think that this is all that is required to keep a road well drained, but that this is a mistake may be seen by examining many of our roads just after a rain. Where crowning is carried to excess, teams are obliged to keep in the centre of the road, and in doing so they make deep ruts, which fill with water, and which no amount of crowning will carry off. If, instead of this, roads are made of such a shaped surface that the traffic is not confined to the centre, but can go with equal ease on any part of it, the tendency to make deep ruts is diminished, and the surface water is more easily disposed of than in the form of a crown.

The last thing to be considered is the keeping of roads in repair. After having made the surface of the road smooth and compact, it is always maintained in that condition, no matter how great the travel on it. "A stitch in time saves nine," is a saying that applies here as well as elsewhere. The tendency is to form ruts; these need to be filled up the first of the year, and in time to spoil the whole. To have a good road bed there should be no mud, dust or ruts, and to prevent these, it is necessary to remember that by experience to the wants of the plants. The quality of vegetables grown on commercial fertilizers seems to be invariably superior to that of those grown on stable manure. Quality seems to be largely dependent upon the rapidity and healthfulness of growth, and a slow acting manure will most surely produce inferior vegetables, lacking flavor.—*Chas. V. Mapes.*

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Field corn yields more digestible cattle food per acre than any other crop, and more than equal acreage of fodder corn. About one-third of this digestible food is in the stover. The digestibility of field corn has the same effect on the milk yield as a like quantity of digestible food in fodder corn ensilage. To feed stover to the best advantage the canes of the stalk must be crushed or shredded. Fed in this way cows will eat it as readily and completely as meadow hay.—*Prof. Jenkins.*

Two-thirds of the amount of a generous ration for a cow goes to keep the animal alive and in health and vigor. All the money there is or can be made by feeding her is made out of the other third. To put it in another form, the first two-thirds is lost—the last third is sold for three prices to the cow. This everlasting truth ought to be painted on every dairyman's big barn doors, where he can read it every time he goes to the barn to feed his stock. He will mass steal money from their own pockets and throw it away, by raising the skeptical inquiry, "Will it pay?" and withhold the food. A man might as well ask if it is will pay to feed oats to the horse that is doing the plowing.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

Some people object to what they call high feeding for the alleged reason that the cows will wear out or get "used up" earlier than those not so well fed. Even if it is true that a cow will only produce a fixed amount of milk in her lifetime, would it be any more economical to keep the cows on short rations to prolong their years than it would to be ten days cutting fifty acres of grass that might be cut in five days, to save wearing the machine so much in a day? Why not use the machine to its full capacity when its use is required. With the cow, it is present and not future products that we get the money for, and the system must be supplied at the same expense every day, and the excess of product over the expense is the profit.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Notes From Our Correspondent.

Elijah Smith of Bangor is doing a large business at farming. Besides his hay crop of two hundred tons or more, he has 30 acres of grain, 6 acres of potatoes, 2 acres of millet, 1 acre of cabbage, and 35 acres of fodder corn, all sown corn for his silo. For stock, at present he has 60 milch cows, 12 horses and 18 hogs. He is selling 130 gallons of milk daily, for the city mostly; part of it he delivers himself. Mr. Smith has made his farm quite fertile. Besides a large amount of stable manure every year he has used phosphate and ashes. This year he had two carloads from Winn and two carloads from Woodstock, N. B.; also one vessel load of 500 barrels from Machias. He keeps a large crew of men, ten men the year round, and more in summer. He uses three mowing machines—one Buckeye and two Eurekas. One of the latter cuts a swath seven feet in width. He also uses the "Farmer's Friend" corn planter, with which he can plant ten acres of corn per day. This corn planter makes the drill, drops the corn, drops the fertilizer, and covers at the same time.

A. S. Leighton of East Bangor has a promising colt, stallion, 14 months old, sired by Duroc, out of a thoroughbred Touchstone mare, bay with black points, 15½ hands high.

A. S. Leighton of Webster Plantation, has a nice farm, which cuts about 100 tons of hay, keeps 26 head of horned cattle, 9 horse kind. Among his horses he has a fine full-blooded Norman Percheron stallion, "Prince Imperial," which stands 17 hands high, and weighs 1600 lbs. He was imported from France by the New Brunswick government; afterwards sold to parties in Maine. Mr. Leighton is doing a good work by introducing improved stock in his section. The farmers are reaping the benefits, by raising up some fine colts, just the kind for the farm and general purposes.

J. W. K.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Ossipee Valley Fair, at Cornish.

With fair weather, and the grain well harvested, the farmers of York and Cumberland counties, with their families, and neighbors from over the border, have been giving the week to the pleasures and attractions of the regular Ossipee Valley Fair. Here among the pines, with the hills rising all about, and the cool breezes sweeping down from the White Mountains, the people have gathered in large numbers. The smell of the pine cones is present everywhere, for the trees have not all been cut from inside the enclosure. The park is located about one-half mile from the village of Cornish, on the road to Parsonsfield.

Tuesday, the first day of the exhibition, was the great day, for this is the society that prides itself on its cattle. Here is where the officers of the State Fairs should come and learn how to get the stock next to come out to the fair. Where else in Maine this year will there be shown over six hundred head of cattle of the different breeds? When the cattle were called out, 215 yokes stood in line, of large oxen and small steers, with all sizes intervening. Surely it was a sight to satisfy the heart of any hungry cattleman, who in late years has been accustomed to see only a few specimens in the cattle department. Evidently the farmers of Ossipee Valley have faith in the future of stock breeding, and the improvement of their farms. This very creditable feature of the fair assumed greater importance when it is known that it is entirely made up from the towns of Parsonsfield, Porter, Limington, Porter, Hiram, Cornish and from Freedom, N. H. It tells the story in unmistakable terms, and if it were possible that such an exhibit could be made in every county the threatenings of ill-will in certain directions would be averted. Among the cattle the white faces predominated largely, while a majority of the cows were Jerseys. A noticable fact was the absence of large oxen. Hardly a pair over four years could be seen, the great majority being two and three years old, and maturing rapidly. This class of stock must be grown at a profit if put on the market as now in condition. That the number of cows were not as large as it should be, but made up of choice representatives of Jerseys, Herefords and Durhams, they kept exhibit being fine specimens from Highland Farm, Cornish, run by Pike Bros.

The show of sheep was small, but contained some fine specimens.

Being unable to draw for the cattle throughout the three days, they were given the first and the second, Wednesday being devoted to the horses. Here we found a very small number of horses present, but of good average ability, there not being over fifty beside the trotters. Most of these were brood mares with colts by their side. Nearly all were by Prescott, and very uniform in size and style—a promising lot. A yearling by this stallion was a very fine specimen. Hardly one had a tag attached, so that it was impossible to get any facts in relation to individual animals. .

The stallion Prescott, now owned by Robert Merrill, No. Brownfield, is a well built, strongly coupled, heavily limbed horse, five years old, weighing now 1550. He was purchased in the West and brought here to use as a stock horse, where his services are already in demand.

The accommodations for horses are scanty, and new stalls will be erected before another season.

Within the past year a covered grand stand has been erected, ample for the needs of the society. Underneath is abundant room for exhibits, and here in this year run in first class shape by H. L. Harriman & Co.

A new fence has been built around the track, and a judges' stand erected. These improvements, with the addition to the exhibition building, gives all that is needed save stalls and sheds.

The trotting on Wednesday was as satisfactory as possible. There is no authority behind the judges, the society not being under the National Association, and where there is no attempt to observe weights, distance or rules. It satisfied the people, and that is proved to be all that is necessary. The track is level and narrow, the turns not having been thrown up, rendering it difficult for horses to hold their speed around the ends of the stretches.

In the 2.50 class, nine starters appeared, and after a long time spent in scoring, were sent away for the first heat, which was certainly worthy the long delay. Before the one, while the field was straggling along behind.

In the third heat Walter L. outfooted the whole lot and got home to the front just as they reached the wire.

In the fourth heat, the driver of Mead attempted to force his way between two sulkies where there was not sufficient room, and the result was Dime L. was crowded against the fence, the sulky smashed, driver thrown out and dragged a long distance. Freeing himself, the driver started wildly up the track, the frightening trouble to other horses. Fortunately one of the stablemen had presence of mind sufficient to rush out and throw a blanket over the horse's head. He succeeded, struck the fence, was thrown down and captured without injury. The driver luckily escaped with a few bruises, though no one could understand how it was possible. This necessitated a postponement of the race until Thursday, when Mead out-trotted the whole field, winning easily in 2.45½.

SUMMARY 2.50 CLASS.

Mead, ch m, Chas. P. Sawyer, Duck Pond 1 1 2 6 1
Fannie P., b m, M. S. Eastman, Cornish.. 7 4 8 3 2
Prinky, b m, G. G. Sanborn, Parsonfield.... 4 2 5 5 dr
Mac, br g, C. H. Walker, Fryeburg..... 2 3 3 2 2
Walter L., g g, Walter D. Libby, Cornish. 3 2 1 4 4 1
Edward N., g g, M. N. Jordan, Saco..... 5 6 4 1 5
Spotted Bill, spt g, Reuben Linscott, Brownfield ..... 8 5 8 dr
Jack Sheppard, Jr., b g, A. D. Berry, Waterboro..... 9 9 dr
Skip, b g, Stephen Gowan, Biddeford.... 6 8 7 4 dr

TIME.

	Half.	Mile.
1st heat.	1.17	2.47
2d "	1.38½	2.47½
3d "	1.18	2.47
4th "		
5th "	1.21	2.45½

The 2.35 class proved much more interesting, though finished in short order. In each heat there was a constant struggle between Frank A. and Eyeline for the lead, while the other horses were fighting for third position.

SUMMARY 2.35 CLASS.

Frank A., b g, F. F. Fox, Cornish..... 1 1 1
Joe H., ch g, D. W. Stone, Sanford..... 2 3 4
Eyeline, b m, Maxwell Durgin..... 3 2 2
Eyeline, b m, Ira F. Woodbury, Portland.. 4 4 3
Black Pete, bl g, J. W. Lovell, Portland.... 5 5 5

TIME.

	Half.	Mile.
1st heat.	1.17	2.36
2d "	1.18	2.37½
3d "	1.18	2.38½

Thursday was hall day, and we found the largest portion well filled by the ladies' fancy work and the fruit. In the first floor, A. L. & C. F. Goss, Lewiston, made the only display of dairy and agricultural implements, a hay loader and road machine in the field. Their exhibit consisted of three creamers and a butter work, two spring tooth harrows, and a few little things. On the same floor we found the display, consisting of two specimens of very good Light Brahmas, and one of large, well formed Plymouth Rocks.

The show of vegetables is very small, confined to a few squashes, potatoes, turnips, cabbages and potatoes, the whole not filling eight feet of space on one table. The quality indicated good culture and good land, but the quantity was sadly lacking. The Green Mountain, Early Buttercup, Gregory's State of Maine, Early Sunrise, and Dakota Red potatoes, shown by A. H. Mason, Kezar Falls, were fine specimens. The Aroostook Hebrons, by J. M. Pease, were large, as were the White Elephants, by S. B. Durgin; but the whole lot would not have filled a half bushel measure. Mr. Mason's exhibit formed the bulk of the whole.

In the fruit department we found 130 plates of apples, 8 of grapes, 6 of plums, 5 of pears and 3 of peaches, the latter small and green, grown by Frank Pugsley, Cornish. The chief exhibitor was T. Eastman, Cornish, 47 plates of apples, very large and fine, the natural varieties superior in size and color. If such fruit can be grown on the hillside farms in this section, the orchards should be greatly increased. W. F. Allen, Cornish, is the second heaviest exhibitor, and the fruit equally fine.

In the bread line are a very few loaves of white and brown, and a very few loaves of cake.

In the department of ladies' fancy work, one sees the same bewildering display as in every other exhibition. This whole exhibit is something beyond the comprehension of men, for while we may enjoy the blending of colors, the thought of how these have been secured is enough to drive one frantic. The crazy quilts tell of the burning of midnight oil and the untiring patience of years of labor. The beautiful Afghans whisper of comfort in the long evenings to come, as the young people take their regular rides over these hills. The home-made blankets, stockings, yarn and mittens, and the flannels are fondly fingered, while the visitors shiver in the cold and long to wrap themselves about and be comfortable. The tidies, sofa pillows, Mexican work, table mats, embroidery, and other ornamental work, told of the skill of the ladies in these several departments. Some of the specimens of hand sewing by young people were particularly fine, among these the handiwork of Miss Gertie M. Garland, 11 yrs. old

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Sept. 13, 1888.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

FRIEND J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in Somerset county during September.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Buxfiham, our cabin reporter, is authorized to receipt for moneys and receive subscriptions for the paper.

MR. C. W. ATKINS will call upon our subscribers in Aroostook county during September.

MR. G. B. ATES is now calling upon our subscribers in Knox county.

President Cleveland's letter of acceptance appeared in the daily papers Monday morning.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is seriously ill, and undoubtly the end of her earthly life is approaching.

The Unity corn factory packed 1,500 cans, Thursday, raised by a man who had an early variety. This will probably be the whole product this season.

Mr. Burleigh, Governor elect, will now that the campaign has closed, spend several weeks in his old home in Aroostook county, taking a much needed vacation and rest.

On Wednesday morning Gen. Harrison issued his letter of acceptance of the republican nomination as candidate for the Presidency.

We acknowledge a kind invitation to attend the annual fair of the Piscataquis Central Society, which will occur Sept. 18, 19 and 20, at Foxcroft.

The Canaan Agricultural and Horticultural Society will hold their annual cattle show and fair at Canaan, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2d and 3d.

The Grange at Harmony promises to be very interesting the coming fall and winter. A grand excursion and picnic on Moose pond will take place soon.

The President on Tuesday sent the following nomination to the Senate: Lambert Tree of Illinois, now minister to Belgium, minister to Russia, vice Lothrop resigned.

The fishermen on the coast of Iceland have suffered most severely from the great storms that have prevailed there. One hundred and thirty-seven seamen were lost during the month of April.

The final survey of the Northern Maine Railroad line from Mattawamkeag to Patten is now in progress under the superintendence of Engineer Danforth. It is expected that the entire line to Presque Isle will be surveyed this year.

The *Progressive Age*, democratic newspaper, of Belfast, has been sold to Capt. Winfield Pendleton of Islesboro, and will be under the editorial management of his son, Mr. Mark P. Pendleton, who is a grad uate of Kent's Hill Seminary, and is a young man of decided ability. We wish him the fullest success.

The census report for 1880 gives in Maine, exclusive of spring lambs, 565,918 sheep. There has doubtless been a small decrease since that time, but the number cannot be far from 550,000. Somerset had the largest number, 116,910, and Sagadahoc the smallest, 6,722. Waldo county had 38,417, or nearly as many as the great county of Aroostook, which had 39,615.

The New Hampshire Grange Fair Association is holding its Third Annual Exhibition this week, at Tilton. We extend thanks for compliments received. This association is holding and handling a State exhibition on a new and original plan, and it would have been a pleasure to have visited the fair and studied its methods, but duties at our own State exhibition prevented.

Thus far the outlook for all kinds of good fish fares is very discouraging. As for mackerel the season is a failure and no high prices can make up the losses. It is time now for the bankers to be coming in with full fares, but only a few have arrived with very moderate fares, while the others are late but still holding on with hopes of filling up. Codfish must rule high as well as mackerel.

The Kennebec Fibre Company of Benton Falls, have purchased the mill privilege, dam and mill property situated in Plymouth village, and have a crew of men at work making some decided transformations. The company proposes to use the location as a reservoir in order that they may be supplied with water during the dry season. This move has become necessary, as the removal of forests along its course has decreased the volume of the Sebasticook in a very marked manner.

Some of the papers have been claiming that in Sandwich, Mass., is the only place where white blueberries are grown. That may be, but there is a small patch of ground in Brunswick, a little "larger than an old woman's apron," which from the immemorial has produced white bushy blueberries. There are none others anywhere to be found. Our friend—Mr. Melville Smith of this city, a Brunswick boy, recently gathered a quart or so of these white berries.

An instance of heroism as great as any in the annals of war, was that shown by the late Dr. Baldwin of Jacksonville. None more than he knew of the coming of the pestilence, and none had a better knowledge of the danger to be run by remaining in the city. But he decided to remain at his post, that he might do all that was possible with him for the relief of others. This is no new example of heroism. In every epidemic there have been physicians who have shown equal courage and devotion to duty. But the lesson that the incident teaches cannot be too frequently reiterated.

Of all the miserable practices that have sprung up in communities to afflict them, since Noah's big boat glided over the troublous waters, the practice of gum chewing is the most abominable, and its poor deluded victims are found on every hand. Here is a bit of warning on the subject. A prominent Pittsburg physician said in the course of an interview on the gum chewing craze: "It is a fact that girls who make a habit of chewing gum are sure to lose their plumpness and pretty cheeks, as it develops the masseter muscles that move the jaw, to the detriment of the fatty substance that produces the plump cheeks. But this is not all. It is sure to stretch the mouth and spoil the graceful position of the lips, as well as to produce wrinkles. It is certainly very disgusting; but I think it will soon play out, like the roller skating craze."

Whitney and Foster, the confessed plunderers of old Peter Bennett, were on Friday, at Bangor, sentenced by Judge Emery. In pronouncing the sentence the Judge said that his mind had been swinging to and fro in the matter, but had finally reached a fixed point. The crime was one of the most enormous in the calendar, it being one against the home, the person and property. It appeared to him that there were the only ones engaged in the robbery; then his sense of duty would compel him to impose the most severe sentence, but he believed that there had been a third party who had been well acquainted with Bennett, his house and where his money was kept; who had plotted the others from room to room to the trunk; who had planned the robbery, and who had obtained the greater part of the plunder. He spoke of their good conduct in jail, their confession, and testimony in court, and the appearances of no being their first offence. Yet he remembered that a crime had been committed. Whitney seemed to be one of the planners, and Foster led on by minds stronger than his own. Taking everything into consideration, he would impose a sentence of ten years at hard labor upon Whitney and eight years upon Foster, to date from the present time.

THE RIGHT SORT OF FARMERS. We always delight to call upon a farmer who rejoices in his home and is happy in his chosen vocation, with no desire to roam. On the homestead of John H. Yeaton and his son George A. Yeaton, we found such a condition of things. Their place is in Chelsea, on the Togus road, just over the Augusta line. Most of the farm lies close by the roadside, and the well cultivated acres attract the attention of passers-by. This is doubly so in reference to the plat devoted to flowers, which is indeed a delight to the household and all the neighborhood. It becomes not only a bower of beauty in its rich transformation scenes as the season advances, but is a place for rest and recreation, and under the deft and skilled hand of George is a veritable bower of beauty. George calls it his "plaything." We find in this extensive garden all the standard varieties of flowers, all the old favorites, as indispensible to the bouquet as the essence of bible truth is to pure and undefiled religion, besides many choice novelties. All are cultivated with exceeding care, and bouquets, wreaths and floral pieces can be furnished by Mr. Yeaton as satisfactorily as at any green house in the State.

The plum trees are just now yielding a delicious harvest. The varieties are Moore's Arctic, Lombard, Washington, and Green Gage. There is a large space in the grounds devoted to red and black raspberries and blackberries, which have borne bushels the present year. Great care is taken in their cultivation—and we ought to expect to have anything of worth anything, without working for it, and taking pains with it? After the leaves fall, all the old growth is cut off. Dressing is freely used, Mr. Yeaton regarding ashes among the very best. He puts on a bushel to every square rod of land. The pear orchard contains 44 thrifty trees, Clapp's Favorite being indeed the favorite for early, and the Sheldon being preferred for later. He has four varieties of grapes, but is doubtful about their ripening this season. The old trees in the apple orchard, having done their work, are passing away, and 125 young trees of the best varieties are coming up to fill their places.

The vegetable garden looks flourishing—or did before the blighting frost of the night following—with J. W. Ferry's golden sweet bean; white aplee cucumbers, beets and turnips, Caffa corn, early Cora corn, potatoes planted the 27th of June, and too large to use now. There is one stalk of Bliss' American Wonder pea that contains 27 pods. When we look around on this well cultivated garden, and see everything so well kept and in such excellent order, we don't wonder that the prizes are captured at the fairs by these enterprising, go-ahead farmers.

One secret of their success is that they have a strong soil supplemented by a profuse use of manure. They keep twenty cows, and that tells the story of an abundance of the right kind of dressing. They use commercial fertilizers besides. The farm contains 80 acres, with good pasturage and tillage. They cut the present season 30 tons of hay, raised two acres of sweet corn for the factory, a lot of field corn, rye, oats, potatoes and three of barley, and a nice crop of potatoes, having the largest-sized Beauty of Hebrons we ever saw. The barn is nicely arranged, and when the 20 grade Durham cows had come tramping from the pasture down through the lane, to the music of tinkling bells, and took their places for the milking in the comfortable tie-up, which is as neat as can be with its sawdust bedding, it was a sight well worth going a good ways to see. The milk from this herd is taken by the Insane Hospital. The farm is well supplied with tools and implements, many of which are of home manufacture, as these Yeatons seem to be able to turn their hands to anything, with real Yankee ingenuity. All the tools are carefully housed, and apparently there is no neglect anywhere. These are the rights kind of farmers, who cultivate their minds and hearts, as well as their acres, and may such multiply in our goodly State.

THE STATE ELECTION. The election in Maine, on Monday, resulted in a republican victory. The contest was for Governor, four Congressmen, a Legislature which is to choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator Frye whose term expires on the next 4th of March, and county officers. There were four candidates for Governor, Edwin C. Burleigh, rep., William L. Putnam, dem., W. H. Simmons, Union Labor, and Volney B. Cushing, pro. The struggle was between the two great parties, republican and democratic. Both parties polled their entire strength, and it is evident that almost every voter was brought to the polls. It is estimated that the total vote by counties will be one of the largest ever thrown. The so-called "Prohibitory" movement was hardly a factor in the campaign. The republicans elect all four of their Congressmen in the first district, Thomas B. Reed has a plurality of 2,600; Second district, Nelson Dingley, Jr., 5,000; Third district, Seth L. Milliken, 6,000; Fourth district, Charles A. Boutelle, 5,000.

The republicans have carried every county in the State, electing the full Senatorial board and two-thirds of the members of the legislature. In the Senate district conventions they elected their Sheriff and Register of Probate, it is now thought. On the Governor question a summary from 364 towns gives Burleigh 70,794, Putnam 63,441 and Cushing 4,464. Burleigh's plurality 18,633, a net gain of 5,799 over the plurality of 1886. The same ratio in the remaining towns will give Burleigh a plurality of 20,000 plurality, and this plurality seems to be conceded on all hands. The largest republican gains were made in the country towns. The vote was the largest ever cast in Maine. The Prohibition (third party) vote has been reduced from 2,879 in 1886, to 2,070 in 1888. Two constitutional amendments were voted for. The amendment for annual sessions is probably defeated by a large majority, while that in regard to the State Treasurer (providing that six years shall be the constitutional limit of holding the office.) is without doubt carried.

Mr. Joseph H. Manley, chairman of the republican State committee, has received numerous congratulatory telegrams, and appreciative letters relative to his conduct of the campaign. On the night of the election Mr. Manley sent the following despatch:

AUGUSTA, ME., Sept. 10, 1888.
To Hon. M. S. Quay, Chairman Republican National Committee, 51 Fifth Avenue, New York:
We have a majority for Burleigh of 20,000 and have chosen the entire delegation in Congress. Reed's majority will reach 3,000. The majority for Dingley, Boutelle and Milliken will exceed 6,000 respectively. We have chosen every Senator and nearly or quite four-fifths of the representatives in our legislature, and have carried every county in the State by increased votes. J. H. MANLEY.

The following Senators, all republicans, are elected:

Androscoggin—B. J. Hill, Auburn; F. E. Sleeper, Greene.
Aroostook—Geo. W. Collins, Bridgewater; Joseph A. Clark, Caribou.
Cumberland—Chas. F. Libby, Portland; E. D. Fanning, Portland; Leander A. Foss, Sebago; Edward Harding, Gorham.
Franklin—Thomas H. Burrill, Farmington.
Hancock—Charles C. Burrill, Ellsworth; Henry W. Sargent, Sedgwick.
Kennebec—H. M. Heath, Augusta; Wm. T. Haines, Waterville.
Knox—Edward Walker, Vinalhaven; G. F. Burgess, Camden.
Lincoln—Addison Austin, Newcastle.
Oxford—Eben F. Rand, Greenwood; Jas. S. Wright, Paris.
Penobscot—Henry Lord, Bangor; F. M. Simpson, Carmel; E. C. Ryder, Springfield.
Piscataquis—H. Daggett, Milo.
Somerset—S. J. Walton, Skowhegan.
Sagadahoc—Wm. Hinkley, Bath.
Waldo—Jonathan C. Nickels, Searsport; Wm. H. Hunt, Liberty.
Washington—Henry Nash, Addison; Elisha Holbrook, Vanceboro.
York—Stephen F. Frost, Sanford; L. H. Kendall, Biddeford; Robert W. Lord, Kenebunk.

Following is a partial list of Representatives to the legislature elected:

Augusta, precinct 1, H. Manley, John F. Hill, rep.; Ellsworth, Andrew F. Wiswell, rep.; Somerville, Levi Turner, Jr., rep.; Westport, Wm. H. Brooks, rep.; Whitefield, Wm. J. Ancharn, rep.; Boothbay, Edward E. Race, rep.; Bristol, Dennis R. Hanley, dem.; Waldoboro, H. F. McIntyre, dem.; Friendship, Wm. H. Glover, Augustus D. Bird, rep.; Camden, John Hall, rep.; Rockport, Geo. W. Gorden, dem.; Warren, F. A. Alden, dem. All the Androscoggin county representatives are republicans, as follows: Auburn, Hon. Frederick A. Pike; Mealy, J. E. Cloutier, Irvey W. Emerson; Auburn, Geo. O. Gilbert, Lyndon David Field; Lisbon, John A. Palmer; Minot, T. A. Purington; Leeds, Alvin Record; Greene, Samuel Fogler; Poland, Alden Mellon; Bangor, J. G. Clark, A. A. Barker, William Engel, rep.; Vassalboro', Hall H. Chase, rep.; Fairfield, Wm. H. Fogler, rep.; Waterville, Forham S. Heald, rep.; Hallowell, Hiram R. Burton, rep.; Gardiner, Wm. Hanley, rep.; China, John A. Woodsum, rep.; Randolph, H. F. Closson, rep.; Wayne, Benj. F. Maxim, rep.; Readfield, Thomas H. Haines, rep.; Winthrop, John P. Carson, rep.; Caribou, Louis C. Stearns, rep.; Houlton, Augustus W. Ingersoll, rep.; Presque Isle, Charles O. Bilker, rep.; Presque Isle, Charles P. Ferguson, rep.; Caribou, Gardner Brown, rep.; Bridgton, D. E. Chaplain, rep.; Deering, Edward Moore, rep.; Gorham, Frederick Robie, rep.; Portland, Edward Lavell, rep.; Portland, Wm. H. Looney, William H. Green, Green V. Whitten, Harry Winslow, rep.; Westbrook, Wm. Rowland, rep.; North Yarmouth, Edwin W. Rous, rep.; Freeport, Edmund B. Baldwin, rep.; Brunswick, Isaac Pinsmer, rep.; Farmington, Geo. W. Wheeler, rep.; Kingfield, Manley Cole, rep.; Strong, Joel Whitcomb, rep.; Chesterville, Nathan S. French, rep.; Houlton, John R. Bridges, Alfred Johnson, John Bolton, rep.; Andover, Frank P. Thomas, rep.; Hartford, C. F. Osgood, rep.; Paris, A. Judson Curtis; Albany, Cyrus A. Kimball, rep.; Rumford, Wm. Kaier, dem.; Dixfield, Charles A. Tribe, dem.; Dover, J. S. Peaks, rep.; Atkinson, Milledge Morrill, rep.; Thomaston, E. K. O'Brien, dem.; Richmond, S. F. Curtis, rep.; Bath, James W. Wakefield, rep.; Pittsfield, F. W. Hovey, rep.; Skowhegan, Edward F. Goodwin, rep.; Anson, Edward O'Donnell, dem.; Burnham, L. C. Libby, rep.; Belfast, Israel W. Parker, rep.; Calais, C. H. Newton, rep.; York, Edward S. Marshall, rep.; Kittery, John Wentworth, rep.

JACK FROST'S ADVANCE. A blighting, blasting, withering frost struck the growing crops in this community last Thursday night, killing corn and other green things in the vegetable line, and laying low most every green thing. A heavy frost prevailed Wednesday, but not so destructive as that of Thursday. Mr. Chas. Tibbetts of this city, informed us Friday morning, that his two acres of sweet corn were entirely ruined. Ice was on the leaves, grass was frozen so that it scrunched under foot; animals shivered in the barns, as in the winter. Albert Barnard of Sidney, rode into town with a heavy overcoat and mittens, but was cold. Geo. E. Minot of Belgrade, said that the dampness rose from the valleys just the same as late in fall. D. G. Black of Augusta, said the frost killed everything. It killed James Philbrick's sweet corn. E. Knowles said the frost killed every green thing in his vicinity. J. M. Cross of Augusta, said that at his place, Friday morning at 5.30 o'clock, the mercury stood four degrees below the freezing point. James Wixson of Sidney, says it killed every green thing in his vicinity. Jere Shaw says it killed his late planted potatoes. Lyman Trask lost corn and beans. Joshua Pinkham says that ice formed thicker than a window glass. And so the testimony might be given from every section of every hand. The corn was in the milk and the many factories throughout the State just ready to begin operations. Two or three days' work has been done since on the corn that was advanced enough to break immediately following the frost, and this is all there is of the sweet corn crop of the State for the year, and yellow corn is in a similar condition. Thirty-seven years ago there was a destructive frost while much of the corn was still green, but the destruction was not as general nor was it so complete as this. In all the years intervening there has been no instance before of wide-sweeping damage by frost. Hoed crops were a fortnight behind hand, beans were not all harvested, and late planted potatoes were still growing when the deadly frost came. How general it was is clearly shown in the dispatches which we publish. The damage is estimated at half a million dollars, and by some the estimate is placed at $1,000,000. It was also quite general in southern New England.

LEWISTON, Sept. 6. Heavy frosts on the low lands are reported in this vicinity. Vines were killed.

BETHEL, Sept. 7. The thermometer at Bethel registered 30° above zero Friday A. M. Ice formed the thickness of window glass. Farmers here apparently a failure this year. Woolf & Kessing commenced packing Wednesday, but much of the corn is unfit for packing.

LEEDS, Sept. 7. The frost in this vicinity is severe, and will probably result in the total destruction of the sweet corn crop. It is a serious blow to the farmers, who have heretofore found the sweet corn a very profitable crop. This town being one of the best locations in the sweet corn belt.

NORTH TURNER, Sept. 7. A severe frost has visited the vicinity of North Turner for two successive nights, destroying all fair prospects of a heavy yield of corn and potatoes, leaving the ears in the milk, and the tops in a green state. Many fields of corn will not ripen at all, and this plurality seems to be conceded on all hands. The largest republican gains were made in the country towns. The vote was the largest ever cast in Maine. The Prohibition (third party) vote has been reduced from 2,879 in 1886, to 2,070 in 1888. Two constitutional amendments were voted for. The amendment for annual sessions is probably defeated by a large majority, while that in regard to the State Treasurer (providing that six years shall be the constitutional limit of holding the office.) is without doubt carried.

FARMINGTON, Sept. 7. There was a second heavy frost on Farmington Friday morning, which with the one of the preceding morning, wrought serious damage to almost all kinds of farm crops, especially to the corn crop which is the large and important staple crop raised in the Sandy River valley. On account of the backwardness of the season the corn was not nearly as far advanced as usual at this date, and its further progress was effectually stopped by the frost, and will have to be hurried at once to the corn canning factories in its immature condition, and what there is of it is now in a damaged state by reason of the frosts. The money damage will mount up far into the thousands to the farmers of Franklin county, who are ully able this year to sustain such a heavy loss.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 7. There was a heavy frost throughout this section Thursday morning, which will do much damage on the low lands. The uplands it is hoped for the farmers.

WINDSOR, Sept. 7. There was a killing frost at Mt. Vernon Thursday night. The corn is ruined, the flowers are spoiled, and everybody sorry.

PORTLAND, Sept. 7. Reports from all parts of Maine show that the frosts of last night were killing. The mercury was from 5 to 10 degrees below the frost mark of 32, and this morning the ground was in places covered with a white frost that reminded one of October and harvest moon. The damage to the sweet corn crop will be sweeping. In most places in the State the crop will be harvested next week. The corn packers were just starting in, and the frost is just the wrong Jack for all concerned.

RUMFORD, Sept. 7. The heavy frost on Wednesday night, nearly ruined the sweet corn in this section. Mr. H. F. Webb's factory at Rumford Point, put up corn some 25 days last year. He has about 100 acres standing the corn in, thinks they will not be able to run more than three or four days this season. The loss in Rumford alone on the corn, beans and other products will be many thousands. Other towns in this section will also suffer severely, Dixfield, Peru, Milton and others.

LA GRANGE, Sept. 7. "It's good bye pumpkin and squash pies" for many families this winter. Their garden truck; for the frost came down last night like a young snow storm, destroying the future growth of corn and other grains out in the field. Much in this section will have a hand upon the fields so early, and the loss will be very large.

NORWAY, Sept. 7. There was a great frost throughout this section Thursday night. The damage to the corn crop will be very great.

WATERVILLE, Sept. 7. There was a heavy frost at Waterville Friday morning. Killing corn and tender vegetables.

NORRIDGEWOCK, Sept. 7. A killing frost Thursday night has ruined the sweet corn crop, being a loss to the farmers of this section of at least $15,000.

NEW PORTLAND, Sept. 7. There was a killing frost at New Portland, destroying most of the corn, beans, vines, etc., in the vicinity. Ice formed of an inch thick on water in pails setting in the open air.

WINTHROP, Sept. 7. The frost Wednesday night, followed by that of last night, was the most severe known in this locality. Old people say they never saw anything like it. The landscape in the sunshine looked as if covered with snow. Potatoes were killed. Tomatoes killed. Sweet corn for canning purposes, which is raised in abundance in Maine, must prove a failure. This is a heavy blow to many farmers who depend on the sale of this product from their farms. The damage resulting from it is exceedingly large.

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CANTON, Sept. 6. A heavy frost Thursday morning. On the low lands it must injure the sweet corn severely as it is not ready to pick. Work at the corn shop before Tuesday.

Gen. Mattocks of Portland, was interviewed on the effect of the frost and said: "We cannot tell with certainty, for we do not get the returns from the effect of the frost. So far as we have heard this morning, the corn crop is damaged in many localities, and while a short crop was already reasonably assured by the drought of the present season, the recent frost makes the assurance certain. The crop will be short, the shortest for many years. There have been warnings of frosts in August, but they came out, Cumberland county, where corn is largely planted. I think it will have the effect to stiffen prices on the canned product. The short crop will increase the price and the prices of the Maine corn crop." Burnham & Morrill took much the same view. They have contracted for the crop of 225 acres of corn in one locality and it is about entirely spoiled.

Albert Pease writes us from Phillips: The frost killed corn, beans and late grain. The corn was scarcely in the milk, and the yield would have been enormous. Much of the marketable product is thereby sustained. But stock has done well, and is now selling fairly. A tolerable crop of hay was realized, and potatoes, the main dependence crops killed by the frost, will go far to make the stock department a success. Potatoes have done tolerably well, and the grain crop was very good.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 6. Light frosts are reported from various points throughout New England. There was a frost in Concord, N. H., but no damage seriously injure the corn crop. A killing frost was reported at St. Johnsbury, Vt., this morning. Owing to the immature condition of the crops, the damage will be heavy.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Sept. 6. Ice formed in some localities in the Catskill Mountains this morning.

RICHMOND, Mass., Sept. 6. A heavy frost in New Ipswich, N. H., and vicinity, this morning, did much damage to corn.

KEENE, N. H., Sept. 6. General frost prevailed throughout the county on low lands. Vines severely injured.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 6. There was a frost in this section last night, heavy enough to scorch vegetation in low places.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 7. Reports from all points in Vermont back from the Connecticut river show heavy frost last night, destroying large fields of crops and all gardens. The thermometer was as low as 24° in various places, and ice formed to the thickness of window glass. In the immediate vicinity of the Connecticut river a heavy fog protected, and the damage was much less than on high lands.

Dispatches received from many towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire report a killing frost last night. Corn and cranberry crops seem to have sustained the greatest damage. In many places gardens were entirely ruined.

NEW LONDON, N. H., Sept. 7. Unprecedented frosts prevailed the last two nights throughout Sullivan county, severely injuring corn, freezing all vines and checking further growth of potatoes. Early frosts never wrought such injury in this section.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 7. Another and more severe frost prevailed here last night, and proved destructive to a vast amount of fruit and vegetables, the ground even being crusted over in some sections.

Maine State Fair.

The Twenty-seventh Maine State Fair opened at Lewiston, on Tuesday, under the favoring circumstances of good weather and a lively interest on the part of exhibitors and public alike. Certain it is, and the fact is emphasized each year, that the public are interested in and desire to lend their aid to this Society in an annual exhibition. When the Society does its part in the contract as well as the public, all will prosper alike.

The officers of the Fair are Rufus Prince, President and General Superintendent of the Fair; A. L. Dennison, Secretary, in charge of all entries; S. G. Jerrard, superintendent of tickets; Alonzo Libby, superintendent of stock, assisted by C. A. Brackett; B. F. Hilton, superintendent of horses; Geo. E. Brackett, superintendent of halls. The assistants in the several departments are generally old hands in their places and take readily to their duties. Even the railroad has learned from experience and handles the stock with promptness and without perplexing delays. As a result the stock of all kinds was on hand in time, and principally in place on Monday.

As was to be expected there is a small falling off in the numbers of cattle on exhibition from the full show of two years ago, principally in steers and oxen. On the other hand the sheep and the horses were in full numbers. The following summary will show the number of animals on exhibition in the several classes, and it also gives a comparison with former years:

CATTLE.	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884
Jerseys	87	113	121	123	100
Herefords	60	81	85	135	54
Shorthorns	70	40	57	117	36
Holsteins	84	31	38	25	8
Guernseys	7	11	6	7	3
Ayrshires	30	16	15	25	6
Devons	10	15	8	5	0
Sussex	13	30	13	15	0
Polled Angus	3	188	2	3	0
Oxen and steers	120	90	230	200	240
Grades		30			
Total cattle,	406	555	575	608	479
SHEEP.					
Southdowns	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884
Shropshires	39	57	54	57	57
Cotswold	49	36	19	33	43
Texels	43	5	0	35	21
Leicester	13	0	15	0	13
Merinos	135	60	41	25	30
Dorset Horned	34	34	36	35	21
Grades and crosses	7	15	8	9	0
Hampshire	14	53			
Total Sheep,	344	311	140	203	344
SWINE.					
Poland China	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884
Lancashire	16	15	39	25	39
Berkshire	11	26	0	19	19
Yorkshire	1	8	27	17	7
Berkshire	1	0	18	16	7
Essex		0	0	0	2
White Chesters	8	36	48	29	48
Grades		0	0	0	3
Total Swine	34	70	137	131	173
POULTRY.					
Number of coops	300	299	425	330	170
HORSES.					
Number on exhibition	310	300	360	365	262

The work of awarding prizes was entered upon at an early hour Tuesday morning. The officers are to be commended for their promptness in this work, for it is a satisfaction to the public to see which animals are graced with the ribbons. The judging was done by experts and in cases where the person engaged failed to put in an appearance, in which case a substitute was secured. We are able to present this week only the first day's proceedings. A report in detail with the awards will be given next week.

Horse.

As elsewhere the horse department is a leading feature of the exhibitions held in Maine, and the present fair calls out a surprisingly large number of very choice animals. While some have just been described in our columns in the report of the Eastern State Fair, we find the stalls filled with stock from other sections, representing other families. At Bangor but few comparatively were shown west of the Kennebec, while at Lewiston we find quite a liberal display from the Penobscot. Of course it was not expected that the New Brunswick horses would remain in the State for this exhibition, but their absence detracts somewhat from the completeness of the show. The lessons to be gathered are the same everywhere. On every hand evidence multiplies that Maine horsemen have made a decided improvement in the past few years. There is a larger and better class than formerly, and the average has been raised. Better dams have been used, and stallions of the choicest families brought in. The fact is developing that one of the chief centres for the choicest stock in the State. In Androscoggin county good horses abound. Capital has been liberally expended in the past to get good stock until now the breeding is of the best. The extent of this State Fair exhibit is limited only to the number of stalls. The officers have been obliged to refuse entries for want of room, and the same is anticipated with their Breeders' Associations, have stimulated breeding to a degree hardly appreciated by our people, and in the stock shown the perceptible improvement is conspicuous in every large. One of the gratifying features is the increased size of the colts, indicating more attention to this important part of the business. Horse breeding is evidently coming to be a being secured, and gaining those the business is growing to be one of the most satisfactory and enduring of any class. It is the holding on to the prime essentials of size, symmetry and action that the horsemen are winning the highest honors. Speed added to these gives the greatest value, but without this there is profit in the business. Many good two-year-olds were shown, and the number of three-year-olds weighing over 1,000 is very much higher than ever before, while it is coming to be not an uncommon thing to find a yearling reaching close to a thousand pounds. Having stock at length the stock shown at Bangor, more space will be given to those not seen at that Fair. The State Society made this year a complete change in their method of judging horses. The system adopted, being new in the State, was closely watched by exhibitors. Every horse was entered by card, giving name, sex, age, color of sire and dam of dam. The points employed passed upon every one brought in front of the grand stand, scoring the individuals by the scale of points laid down by the Maine Agricultural Society. Its merits adopted, being new in the State, was closely watched by exhibitors. Every horse was entered by card, giving name, sex, age, color of sire and dam of dam. The points employed passed upon every one brought in front of the grand stand, scoring the individuals by the scale of points laid down by the Maine Agricultural Society. Its merits were discussed pro and con, but the system

Items of Maine News.

Charles Moore, Esq., one of the oldest citizens of Belfast, died Sept. 5, aged 83 years.

Over $2,500 was paid into the County Treasury at Bangor during the August term of court for liquor fines and costs.

It is now the open season for shooting grouse, woodcock and ducks. Game is reported plentiful in some parts of Maine.

The Elmwood Park Association of Smithfield, have fixed on October 17th and 18th as the time for trotting off the annual colt stakes.

Charles S. Eaton, provision dealer, Kennebunkport, has failed. H. L. Mason, dealer in lumber and general merchandise, Bastport, has failed.

At Mr. H. T. Palmer of Parkman was returning from Abbott, recently, he was thrown from his carriage, breaking three ribs and otherwise injuring him.

Wm. B. Wood, Esq., of Boston, well known as treasurer of the Franklin Company and the Continental Mills at Lewiston, died suddenly on Sunday of heart disease.

Mrs. Nancy Macomber of Livermore Falls, a lady 80 years old, fell down stairs on Saturday, fracturing one arm and hip, her extreme age renders the case a critical one.

Wm. Talbot, aged 76, who served twenty years in the U. S. navy, and was presented with a medal for bravery during the late war, was found dead in bed at Bath the other morning.

The number of students at the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, is now 155, and others are expected before the end of the present term, which began August 27th.

Patents in which Maine people are interested have been granted as follows: Richard O. Conant and H. R. Stickney, Portland, machine for silking corn. Lander W. Hanks, Old Orchard, last.

Mr. Ira F. Pierce, the blacksmith of the Maine Central Railroad who was seriously hurt in the Maine Central yard a few weeks ago, died at his home in Knightville, from the effect of internal injuries, Saturday night.

Rev. Theodore Gerrish, the well known clergyman and popular lecturer of Portland, has had an operation performed upon his throat, and is now said to be in a fair way of a speedy and complete restoration to health.

The reunion of the First Maine Cavalry Association was held at Bar Harbor, Wednesday, some two hundred members and friends being in attendance. The regiment was engaged in one hundred and four battles during the war.

Mrs. Azubah F. Ryder of Orrington, the old lady who has reached the age of 106 years, conversed intelligently with visitors and seems to be in excellent health. Within a week her oldest son, aged 80, and a nephew of over 90 have died.

Eight tons of butter were shipped from the Fort Fairfield creamery to the Boston market the other day, and the shipment of strawberries, raspberries and blueberries from Aroostook Junction the past season are valued at $50,000.

Mrs. Joseph Cantare of Biddeford, gave birth, last week, to a child with two heads. Both heads were perfectly formed and rested upon perfectly formed necks, with faces turned directly towards each other. The child lived but a few hours.

While entering the cars at the Maine Central station at Bangor, to return home from the fair, Mr. E. C. Baker of Stillwater, Orrington, had his pocket picked by some of the light fingered gentry, and lost $60, besides valuable papers.

Capt. John C. Kendall, republican candidate for Senator from the Eastern district of Cumberland county, while coming down his office stairs, Wednesday evening, fell and broke his leg so bad that the bone protruded through the flesh.

Rev. Levi Eldridge, who died recently at Colebrook, N. H., was born in Readfield on April 20, 1802. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died on the field of battle. The son was a Christian minister for over 50 years, and had numerous settlements.

The Eighth Maine Veteran Association held its reunion in Boston, Tuesday. Benj. Williams of Rockland, was elected President; Luther Williams of Rockland, and Wallace Smith of Auburn, Vice Presidents; B. F. Strickland of Portland, Secretary and Treasurer. Col. Wm. M. McArthur of Limington presented the association with $500 towards a regimental building.

The annual reunion of the survivors of the Fifteenth Maine Regimental Association will be held at G. A. R. Hall, Bangor, Wednesday, Sept. 19th. The local committee has arranged an excursion programme, including a banquet at the Windsor Hotel in the evening. A large attendance and a pleasant fraternal reunion is confidently predicted. Reduced rates on railroads.

On the fourth day of August, 1886, Patrick Mulkhern assaulted Thomas King in Portland, striking him on the head with a stone and seriously injuring him. Mulkhern immediately fled the State, taking up his residence in Boston, whither his family followed him. Friday night Mulkhern got on board the Portland boat while intoxicated, and was brought to Portland. He was seen and arrested, and Saturday got six months in the county jail.

The assessors of Portland have completed the assessment for the year 1888, and have committed the list to the City Treasurer and Collector. The valuation of the current year is: Real estate, $22,120,000, an increase of $265,500. Personal estate, $11,952,405, an increase from last year of $656,865. The actual increase is $230,365. The number of polls returned this year is 9944, which is 202 more than last year.

Mr. George E. Clark, of Roxbury, Mass., who was engaged by Mr. Reed to drag for the bodies of his brother and Miss Milliken at Bar Harbor, says that he has been engaged continually, weather permitting, since the accident, in dragging the bay and along the shores as far as Egg Rock. He has gone round Bar Island and the Porcupines several times, and cannot discover the bodies, and he says that it is useless to continue the search. Not the slightest trace of them can be found.

Maine Religious News. The Chanling Chapel at Winter Harbor was built last spring, by Mr. D. B. Flint of Boston, at his own expense. As the name indicates, it is a Unitarian place of worship. It is a pretty little building of field stone, about 60x26 feet, with auditorium 46x26 feet, and the library in the rear of the chapel platform, 26x17 feet. The inside is very neatly and tastefully finished, and the library is connected by folding doors with the body of the church.——The Bangor Theological Seminary, who has been laboring at North Belfast during the summer season, much interest has been manifested in the church, and several conversions have been the result.——The Maine Sunday School Association will hold its annual session in Bangor, October 23—25. A very attractive programme will be presented, and a large attendance is expected.——Rev. W. G. Mann has resigned the pastorate of the church so long presided over by him with good success, at Monson. He will remain on the ground. The Second Congregational church of Brighton (which possibly he may accept.——The Bethany Baptist church of Skowhegan has purchased a most available lot for the erection of a meeting house whenever they get ready to build.

Fires in Maine. The farm buildings of Augustus H. Swift of Industry, were burned Wednesday night. Loss, $4000; insurance, $2700. The fire was caused by the breaking and upsetting of a lantern, which Mr. Swift carried to the barn.——The second fire within a few weeks occurred at the Carr Kindling Wood Factory, Bowdoinham, Thursday forenoon. The whole top of the kiln was burned off. A small engine which is in the shop was somewhat damaged.——Coffin's Hotel, at Milton Plantation, was burned last week. Five horses and one cow perished; some furniture was saved. Loss, $3000; insured, $1500. Cause unknown.——The farm buildings in Newport, owned and occupied by George S. Bradford, with twenty-five tons of hay, grain, and farming tools, were destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss, $2000; no insurance. Cause unknown. Also buildings owned and occupied by A. B. Ring, near by, with three tons of hay, tools, etc. Loss, $1500; insurance, $1000.

Superior Court. The following business was transacted the past week, in the court in this city: Nelson Higgins vs. Augustus Libby. This is an action upon account annexed to writ to recover the sum of $330 for farm labor alleged to have been performed for the defendant in the years '83, '84, '85 and '86. Defence payment. Verdict for plff. for $65. Geo. W. Miller was sent to jail for contempt of court. Mary Ann et Watts vs. Henry A. Priest. Assumpsit on account annexed to recover the sum of $107, money had and received. The defence is an account in offset amounting to $163.61. Verdict for the plaintiff, $35.67.

Maurice Finn vs Sarah Works. This was an appeal case from the municipal court at Gardiner. Plaintiff sought to recover all of the price of a book. Verdict for defendant. The grand jury rose yesterday, reporting 76 indictments, among them James Getchell of Augusta, for manslaughter.

From Rev. H. P. Torsey, D. D. LL. D., late President Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College Kent's Hill, Me.

Dr. F. W. Kinsman: Dear Sir.—For 15 years the students under my care have used Adamson's Cough Balsam, and have found it second to no other remedy for throat and lung troubles.

Women with pale colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Items of General News

Five New Bedford whalers have been lost in the Pacific Ocean.

There have been over forty deaths from diphtheria in Newburg, N. Y., recently.

The cotton crop in Georgia is damaged by the overflow of the Savannah river.

There have been 35 cases of yellow fever in the town of, McClenny, Fla., and seven deaths. The population is 1000.

The House has passed the Wilson Retaliation bill in regard to the fishing business with substantial unanimity. The vote stood 174 to 4.

Lester Wallack of New York, who was for so many years the chief of American managers and the most finished of comedians is dead from apoplexy.

The democrats of Massachusetts, in State convention, have nominated Hon. Wm. E. Russell of Cambridge for Governor, and John W. Corcoran for Lieutenant Governor.

Lightning played havoc in Mason City, Iowa, during a storm Monday. The Methodist church at North Springs and several barns were struck and the contents consumed.

The National Protective Association, composed of about 800 spirit distillers, representing $150,000,000 capital, is in session in New York, to devise some general scheme of license.

There was a cyclone in Mexico last week, the storm lasting three days, and everything in its range was seriously damaged. Many vessels were driven ashore along the coast.

Complete returns from all the towns in Vermont give Dillingham, rep., 48,380 votes; Shurtleff, dem., 19,426; Seeley, pro., 1,269; scattering, 6. Dillingham's plurality 28,954; majority over all 27,659.

In Blanchard's running race at Mystic Park Tuesday, the horse Sam Keene fell and broke his neck, and the horse Joe Colton broke his neck so seriously injured that he was shot. The riders were not hurt.

The yellow fever is still on the increase at Jacksonville, Fla., and the place is destined to be a deserted city. Financial help is pouring in from all quarters. There have been some 600 cases of the disease, with 80 deaths.

Miss Genevra Knapp, the postmistress at Dummerston, Vt., was found dead a few days ago, and heart disease was the supposed cause. It is now thought that she was murdered, the body has been exhumed, and a young man has been arrested on suspicion.

Judge Ney, under the Iowa prohibitory law, decides that a man cannot lawfully manufacture cider for use in his own family, and instructs the grand jury to indict if they find such a thing has been done. The Judge is probably an enemy to the law, and wishes to bring it into contempt.

The Grand Army parade at Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday, was the most successful ever held by the organization. After it passed, about 10,000 people crowded up to the reviewing stand to call for speeches. Gov. Foraker introduced the distinguished people who stood around, the crowd cheering each name.

A terribly destructive cyclone has swept over Cuba. Reports just received from Sagua state that fifty persons have perished, and that the damage to dwellings and warehouses in the city, and to vessels in the harbor and the wharves, is very great. The village of Pueblo Nuevo is literally wiped out.

Miss Mary R. Hill, daughter of President Hill of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, was married to Mr. Samuel Hill of Minneapolis the other evening at St. Paul. President Hill took his daughter St. Paul. President Hill took his daughter a wedding present of a check for $200,000. During the morning, while out driving, the groom was thrown from the vehicle and seriously hurt, but insisted on being brought to St. Paul for the wedding ceremony.

At the big reception to Judge Thurman, last week, in New York, the Judge was unable to speak, from weakness and an attack of cholera morbus. A hush fell upon the assemblage as all saw that the hero of the evening was trying to speak to them, but was unable to do so. Col. Brice and Mr. Flowers stepped forward, and each taking Judge Thurman by an arm assisted him back from the speakers' stand. He was almost fainting, and for a few minutes was too sick to be removed from the building. When he had recovered sufficiently he was led to a carriage and driven back to the hotel. Mr. Thurman has recovered and gone to his home in Ohio.

A gigantic wheat trust, backed by unlimited millions, is being formed in the Northwest, the field of its operations being Minnesota and Dakota, and only the higher grades of this cereal are taken. The plan of this combination is to purchase as near as possible all the wheat delivered for storage at any elevator on a railroad. The organization comprises some of the leading moneyed men of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Fargo. Altogether over thirty capitalists are in the pool, in individual amounts ranging from $10,000 to $1,500,000. Prices are paid at a slight advance on the market quotations for present or future delivery.

City News.

—The new sewer on Water street was thoroughly tested, Thursday evening, and found perfect in every respect.

—A large number of French citizens from Waterville, were last week run through the naturalization mill at the court house.

—Two or three more mild cases of diphtheria have broken out at the Insane Hospital the past week.

—On Monday the vote of the city on the constitutional amendment, for return to annual sessions of the legislature, stood 1178 "yes," to 97 "no."

—For a heated contest, where everybody was in dead earnest, and where most everybody voted, the election passed off very quietly Monday.

—The public school in the city will begin next Monday. Hunt up your books and slates, children, and take hold of the work in earnest.

—The elegant new balcony at the Cony House was completed just in season for candidate Geo. A. Cony to make his speech of acceptance therefrom.

—Mr. H. Perley Milliken and Mr. George A. Cony were the democratic candidates in this city for representatives to the legislature.

—The last game of base ball for the season was played on Tuesday at the Driving Park, between the Augustas and the Gardiners, the latter winning by a score of 9 to 0.

—Rev. Dr. Griffis of Boston, who so pleasantly spent his summer vacation in this city, has returned home, and resumed his duties as pastor of the Shawmut Congregational church.

—Rev. A. W. Jackson of Santa Barbara, Cal., who is to supply the Unitarian pulpit in this city for the next six months, in exchange with Rev. Mr. Thatcher, is a native of this State. He is a graduate of Colby, a thoughtful and scholarly man, an earnest and effective worker.

—On Thursday there was an exciting race at Capital Park, for $100 a side, between the spotted mare Snowstorm, owned by H. D. Pinkham of Hallowell, and the bay mare Emma J., belonging to W. F. Walker of this city. The attendance was small, as the race was not advertised. It resulted as follows:

Snowstorm	1	1	1
Emma J.	2	2	2

Time—2.55; 2.57; 2.56; 2.57.

—Our enthusiastic and happy republican friends celebrated their victory, at Meonian Hall, Monday evening. There were music, speeches and general rejoicing, the people cheering themselves hoarse as the returns came in, showing large republican gains. The meeting held until near midnight. A procession was formed and marched to Mr. Blaine's, who made a speech of congratulation. A halt was made at the house of Mr. Burleigh, who made a brief speech.

—Mr. L. W. Mason, foreman in Allen's printing office for many years, was on Tuesday united in marriage to Miss E. Maud Whitehouse, of South Vassalboro. The large array of presents was conspicuous both for elegance and usefulness. The happy couple left on the 9 A. M. train for Houlton, where they will spend a few days with friends, going from there to the Provinces, after which they will visit Massachusetts, New York and Philadelphia, returning to Augusta about the 27th.

—Following is the vote of the city, on Monday, for Governor:

	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.	Total.
	C. Rep.	L. Prohibn.	Dem.	Cranberg.	Prov.	W. H. Rideout.	
Burleigh,	223	202	104	14	1	1	545
Bodwell,	191	164	104	14	1	1	475
Burleigh's majority,	32	38	0	0	0	0	70
Plaisted,	107	105	184	14	1	1	412
Burleigh,	223	202	104	14	1	1	545
Plaisted's majority,	116	97	80	0	0	0	133
Total,	1,321	794	93	19	2		2,009

An Important Element

Of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar headline "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

Oak Grove Seminary. The new buildings erected the past season in Vassalboro, for the use of this institution, were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Wednesday of last week. At 11 o'clock Mr. Chas. M. Bailey of Winthrop, called the large audience together in the main school room, and the dedicatory exercises commenced by singing "All hail the power of Jesus' name." Following this prayer was offered by Frank A. Jones, and a portion of scripture was read by the principal, Rev. Chas. H. Jones. "Precious Name" was then sung by the choir. Mr. Bailey then introduced Hon. N. A. Luce, State Superintendent of Common Schools, who made an earnest, thoughtful address on the scope and end of education, which was all too brief to those who listened to the polished sentences and broad thought. He was followed in brief addresses by Chas. H. Jones, the Principal of the school, one of the finest teachers on the Kennebec; Rev. Geo. R. Palmer of Augusta, a thoughtful friend of culture at all times; Miss Hannah T. Pratt, the eloquent young evangelist; Alfred H. Jones of China, who reviewed the early history of the school; Miss Hannah J. Bailey of Winthrop, the noble friend and liberal benefactor of the school; and the venerable Friend preacher, Eli Jones of China, whose voice has been heard so long for the right. At the close of the exercises dinner was served to a large company.

We congratulate all who have made such noble contributions, on the completion of their work. The total length of the pile of buildings is 135 feet, and the main building is four stories high. In the basement is a dining room 40x40 feet, which will seat from 90 to 100 persons. In proper places in the buildings are equipments and accommodations for students of both sexes of the most modern construction. There is a stable and other out-buildings. The cost of the buildings was about $30,000. During the day Mr. C. M. Bailey, made a proposition that the friends of the institution raise an endowment fund of $20,000, and he would see that the $10,000 new building was paid for, and $3,000 of this fund was raised on the spot. In acknowledgment of the large endowments of the Baileys, the school is henceforth to be known as "Oak Grove Seminary and Bailey Institute."

Transcontinental Trips in October. Messers. Raymond & Whitcomb, the well-known excursion managers, have planned two delightful tours for next month. Both have California as their objective point, but one leads directly there by the shortest and most expeditious route, while the other includes a trip through the Pacific Northwest. In the case of the latter excursion the Pacific Coast is traversed from Victoria to San Diego. The tickets in both instances include a great number of side trips, but the excursionist is left to dispose of his time as he pleases, the return tickets being good until next April. Each ticket holder will possess all the advantages given in connection with the regular winter excursions, and can avail themselves of the comprehensive system of hotel coupons planned by the firm if they wish to secure board at the leading hotels. In addition to these excursions, trips are advertised to Colorado, and the principal points in New England, the Middle States, Virginia, etc. Circulars descriptive of the various tours, and also itineraries of the winter trips to California or Mexico, can be obtained from Raymond & Whitcomb, 296 Washington street (opposite School street), Boston. Applicants should indicate the particular trips desired.

Fairfield Centennial. At a meeting of the Fairfield Board of Trade, it was decided to change the date of their Centennial celebration to October 2d, 3d and 4th. This change is necessary, owing to circumstances beyond the control of the Board. The basement of the new opera house is to be utilized for the hall exhibit, and the stage for the art exhibition. The programme is substantially as has already been printed. On Tuesday, the first day, there will be a show of cattle, sheep and swine at the Park. The hall exhibits will also be arranged on that day, and the hall opened to the public in the evening. Wednesday the horses and colts will be shown at the Park in the forenoon, and in the afternoon there will be trotting for purses, including a race for horses owned and raised in Fairfield and driven by them. The hall will be open day and evening. At 1 o'clock will come a cavalcade of Fairfield teams carrying samples of goods manufactured in town, and also a few ancient agricultural implements. On Thursday there will be an address by the Hon. H. M. Heath of Augusta, at 10 o'clock, and trotting at the Park in the afternoon. It promises to be a grand demonstration, and one in which every citizen should join.

Kennebec County Pomona Grange. The September meeting will be held with Albion Grange, Friday, Sept. 21, the day being changed from Wednesday to Friday in order to accommodate the members of Albion Grange, whose regular meeting occurs on Friday evening. The lecturer's programme calls for a business meeting in the forenoon. In the afternoon an address by Hon. D. H. Thing, on "The Grange—Its necessity, importance and benefits." Also by an essay on "Work of the Sisters in the Home and the Grange," by Sister E. N. Pinkham of Litchfield. Discussion of the above subjects to occupy the remainder of the afternoon. An evening entertainment will be provided by members of Albion Grange, and provision made to accommodate those who come from a distance who wish to remain over night.

Mrs. M. C. Scott, *Sec'y.*

Hoxsford's Acid Phosphate

Imparts new energy to the brain, giving the feeling and sense of increased intellectual power.

Honesty Grange, of Morrill, is having a competitive literary contest, divided by sex, the brothers filling all the offices and furnishing the entertainment one night, and the sisters doing the same next night.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small dose. Small pill.

Ancient inscriptions on burned bricks, recently deciphered by the aid of a telephone, make the astounding revelation that King Ahasuerus hanged Haman, because Haman's cruel and protective tariff he invented the accordeon for the home market, and put the price down to $1.50, so every young man might have one. This seems incredible; but it is true that the best specialties and eye glasses can be had at Partridge's Drug Store, under Granite Hall.

South Kennebec Agricultural Association will hold their first annual fair at So. Windsor, Oct. 2d and 4th. The society will have a half mile track completed, and will announce there will be a good show of horses and cattle, which will be the main feature of the fair this season, as the accommodations for exhibiting fruit, vegetables, etc., will be rather limited this fall. Pittston and Chelsea Farmers' Union will exhibit with the above named society this season.

The next meeting of Waldo County Grange will be held with Ritchie Grange, Waldo, Sept. 25. Let there be a full attendance, as this is the annual election of officers.

L. M. Bellows, *Sec'y.*

Freedom, Sept. 10.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, Sept. 11, 1888.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
N. Monroe	51	106	16
W. W. Hall,	51		34
A. F. Blaisdell, 13 hogs,	15		
Gibbs & Weston,	16		
F. H. Cooledge,	20		20
S. H. Wardwell,	13		13
N. A. Trafton,	14		
C. C. Libby & Son,	4	213	14
C. H. Merrill,		214	4
Charles McKenney,	4	235	
Thompson & Rogers,		8	10
D. Libby,	6	24	1
H. B. Wales,	2	30	
Leroy Libby,		30	

Live Stock at Market.

Cattle, 3646; sheep, 13,470; hogs, 18,976; pigs, 171; horses, 517; veals, 1040.

Maine Stock.

Twenty-two carloads. Cattle, 227; sheep, 1,173; hogs, 13; horses, 87; veals, 187.

1698 head exported. English market dull; no firmness. As to prices quotations are 11¼ to 12 cents dressed weight. 3433 quarters of dressed beef shipped across from Boston this week.

Market Values on Live Stock.

Beef prices are firm and very fine stock is higher. Beef 4 to 7 cents; extra to fancy 7¼ to 8¼ cents.

Sheep and Lambs

Steady; lambs 5 to 6¼ cents; sheep 2½ to 4¼ cents; 8000 Canada lambs on sale.

Hogs.

Home fed ¼ cent higher, if real fat. We quote 7¾ to 7¾ for country lots; Western 6¾ to 7 cents live.

Veals

Are in demand at full prices; 2½ cents for grassers, 6 to 6¼ for fancy fat ones.

Milch Cows and Springers.

Supply in excess of demand, and a weakening in values noticeable.

Horses

Are in moderate demand at lowish prices. A good time to buy.

Sales of Maine Stock.

Glines & Weston sold 1 pair of workers, girth 6 feet 4 inches, live weight 2500 lbs.; 1 pair 6 feet 8 inches, live weight 3600 lbs.; 1 pair 6 feet 7 inches, 3700 lbs. The three pairs for $329. N. A. Trafton sold 10 veal calves, averaging 115 lbs., at 5¼ cents live; 1 two year old bull at $16; 6 milch cows and springers at $30 to $43; 3 oxen to dress 1000 lbs. each, at 6 cents dressed weight. S. H. Wardwell sold 13 veals, 110 lbs. each, at 5¼ cents live weight; 1 pair working oxen, 6 feet 7 and 8 inches, live weight 3600 lbs., at $100. W. W. Hall & Son sold 4 milch cows at $45 each; 14 veals, 135 lbs. each, at 6¼ cents; 10 beef oxen to dress 1060 lbs. each, at 7¼ cents dressed weight. C. H. Merrill sold 214 lambs, 63 lbs., at 5½ cents. F. H. Cooledge & Son sold 6 fancy springers at a fraction over $30 per head; 3 oxen to dress 1100 lbs., at 7¼ cents dressed weight; veal calves at 6 cents live weight. D. Libby sold 10 veals, 1430 lbs., at 6 cents. I. C. Libby sold 10 two year old heifers and steers that averaged 700 lbs. alive, at 3 cents; 2 oxen at 4½ cents live weight, that weighed 2840 lbs.

Remarks.

Working oxen and handy steers begin to sell, and a noticeable call for small cattle for wintering and feeding purposes. While it is gratifying to know that our store cattle will be wanted at a fair price, it seems a pity not to keep them for more maturity in Maine. Common two year old steers and heifers will not average to sell for over $20 each. It seems to be a losing game to grow them to that size for that meagre sum, and we believe that it will pay better to keep such animals the next year, then sell them to richer farmers to feed on more expensive fodder and make money on. Very many of our Maine steers would bring ten dollars per yoke more if broken and well handled. It seems this sum would be easily earned by the farmer boys, and at the same time considerable labor could be done on the farm. It pays to match up such steers, as the fancy of the buyer makes the price. Frequently a small, well matched and trained pair of steers will bring as many dollars as a large pair of oxen that are ungainly, and that look like two separate nationalities. There seems to be a lack of fat on grass fed cattle and sheep and lambs, which is undoubtedly the result of so much cloudy and rainy weather. If we should have a dry, sunny season of two months, great growth and ripening in live stock would be the result. We think we could afford to hurry their stock into market, when beef is rising every day in the West, and there is nutritious matter spread over the fields and pastures of Maine to fatten every animal in the State.

I. C. Libby.

Brighton Cattle Market.

Brighton, Sept. 11, 1888.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 1265; Sheep and lambs 5,070; Swine 16,000; Horses 160; number of Western cattle, 1145; Northern cattle, 120.

Prices of Western Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Choice, $6 12½@6 50; first quality $5 75@6 00; 2d quality $4 75@5 62½; third quality $3 75@4 62½; poorest grades of coarse oxen, cows, bulls, stags, etc., $3 00@3 62½.

Sales of Cattle.

By Number.	Price per 100 lbs live wt.	Live wt.	Average wt.
A. N. Monroe	36	6 25	1405
do	15	6 05	1400
do	18	5 35	1440
do	16	4 88	1240
do	15	5 25	1230
do	15	5 25	1187
do	16	4 25	1100
Farrell & McFlynn	13	5 00	1250
do	10	5 50	1300
do	7	5 65	1235
do	19	5 40	1150
do	8	5 10	1100
do	5	5 10	

The trade for Western Beef Cattle was slow and most of the beef in market from that section this week was intended for the export trade. There was a little more activity for the export trade at Boston higher at the West, and that class of Cattle were in demand for the export trade. Prices for Cattle ranged from $4 25@6 50 per 100 lbs., live weight. Common and ordinary grades of beef sold slow.

Sheep and Lambs—All those in market from the West were consigned to butchers. There were several hundred head from the Canadas and Maine, which were all sent to butchers. Prices for Western Sheep and Lambs did not vary any to speak of from prices noted one week ago.

Swine—Swarms of Hogs were costing, landed at the slaughter houses, $6 50@6 65 per 100 lbs., live weight, all owned by butchers.

Boston Market.

Boston, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1888.

Flour and Meal. The market is very firm for flour and the demand is good. Sales are quite free at full prices. We quote for large lots of small lots as follows: Fine at $3 00@3 55; superfine at $3 40@4 00; Minnesota bakers at $4 50@5 50; Michigan stone ground at $4 80@5 00; Minnesota wheat straights and roller at $5 00@5 55; winter wheat patents at $5 50@5 75, and spring wheat patents at $5 80@6 20 per lb. Corn Meal quiet and easier with sales at $2 60@2 60 per bbl. for kiln dried, granulated at $3 25@3 40 per bbl. Oatmeal continues steady, with sales fine at $5 90, and cut at $6 30@6 40 per bbl. Rye flour sells in small lots at $5 75@4 00 per bbl.

Grain. In corn there is no material change to notice, and the demand is fair. Steamer yellow has been selling at 59½@60c, and steamer mixed at 58@59½c per bush., as to location. Oats are in steady demand and prices are sustained, with sales on the basis of 38@38½c per bush. for No. 2 white. In futures one sale of 2700 bush. November 37½c was bid and 38½c asked. Barley is unchanged and nominal.

Provisions and Produce. Butter is firmer, in following with a firmer market in the West. Nice lots of western creameries were sold here yesterday at 24c, and even up to 24½c for a fancy article, though prices are quoted at French creameries, extra, in jobbing lots, 25@25½c; same in round lots 23@24½c for northern; western, intermediate, 22@23c; extra firsts, 21½@22c; creamery, 19@16c; ladles 13@14c; fresh dairies 17@19c; selections 19½@21c; low grade and bakers' butter 12@14c.

Cheese is steady. The market is quoted at Western 8¼@9½c. Vermont 8¼@9½c. These prices are for good in round lots. Jobbing prices are ½@1c higher. The Liverpool market is quoted at 48s 6d.

Eggs are dull, with the market nominally quoted at: Cape and near by, 22@22½c; eastern fresh 19@20c; fancy, fidder; firsts, 17@18½c; good to fresh western, 17½@18½c; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, 18@18½c; jobbing price ½c higher.

Potatoes are steady, with the market quoted at: Aroostook Rose and Hebrons, 60 cents per bush.; New Hampshire Rose and Hebrons, 58@60c; Vermont 58@60c; York State, 58c; Burbanks, 58c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 60c; Maine, $2 75@3 00 per barrel; Maine in bags, $1 87½@2. Sweet potatoes are quoted at: Virginia Extras, $2 50@2 75; Double Heads, $3; Single Heads, $2 10@2 25; Jerseys, $2 50; mediums of these varieties about 50 lower.

Apples have been in moderate demand, with sales of the best at $1.50 to $2.50, and other grades at $1 to $1.25 per barrel.

Hay. The demand is good for hay and prices remain firm. The choice grades sell at $19 to $20, and others down to $16 to $18 per ton.

Augusta City Market.

[Corrected Weekly for the Maine Farmer.]

Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Apples—Evaporated 9@11c per lb.; dried 5@6c.

Beans—Pea beans $2 50@2 75; Yellow Eyes $3 25@2.50.

Butter—Good Firkin 18@20; Ball Butter 20@22c.

Cheese—Factory and domestic 10@12c.

Cotton Seed Meal—$1 30 per cwt.

Eggs—20c per dozen.

Flour—St. Louis $5 00@5 25; Patent 6 00@6 00.

Grain—Corn 73c; oats 45@50; barley 75c; Rye $1 00.

Hay—Loose $13@14; pressed $14@17.

Straw—$7 50@8.

Hides and Skins—Cow and ox hides, 4@4½c; bulls and stags, 3c; calf skins, 6c.

Lime and Cement—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

Lard—Tierce 9¼@10½c.

Meal—Corn 68@70; rye 90@1 00.

Shorts—$1 50@1 60 per hundred.

Produce—New potatoes 50@60 cents per bushel; new cabbages, 1c per lb.; squash, 2c per lb.; beets, 90 per bu.

Provisions—Pork, round hog per lb., beef per side 7@7½c; ham 13@13c; fowls 13c; mutton 7@8c; spring lamb 10; veal 8c; Turkeys 13@14c; round hog 6½@7c.

New York Money Market.

New York, Sept. 11, 1888.

United States Bonds, 6's,	(reg.)	128¾
" "	New 4s, (reg.)	120¼
" "	" 4½'s, (coup.)	106¾
" "	New 4½'s (reg.)	106¾
" "	4½'s, (coup.)	114½
Pacific 6ers.		

WANTED.

A reliable girl to do plain cooking in a private family. For particulars address
MRS. HENRY RICHARDS, Gardiner, Me.

Work FOR ALL. $20 a week and expenses paid. Samples worth $5 and particulars free. P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Maine.

PEERLESS DYES Are the Best. Ask your Druggist for Them.

Died.

In this city, Sept. 9, Ernest Linwood Wentworth, aged 27 years, 2 months.

In this city, Sept. 7, Elvira Fales, aged 90 years, 1 month.

In Alexander, Sept. 3, Clifton H. Berry, aged 2 years.

In Avon, Sept. 4, Mrs. Sophronia Will, aged 47.

In Buxton Centre, Aug. 27, Zenas Merrill, aged 78.

In Bingham, Aug. 29, Mrs. Elvira R. Moody, aged 64 years, 8 months.

In Bethel, Aug. 25, Mrs. Stephen Holt, aged 72.

In Brunswick, Sept. 1, Francis A. Moore, aged 60.

In Bangor, Mrs. Abbie A. Wells of Sandown, N. H., aged 58 years; Sept. 1, Mrs. Abby S. Gay, aged 70 years.

In Belfast, Sept. 2, Alexander E. Shaw, aged 64 months; Aug. 31, Mrs. Clara D., wife of Cyrus E. Tibbetts, aged 32 years, 9 months; Aug. 29, Hon. Sherburne Sleeper, aged 77 years, 3 months.

THE ONLY
Brilliant DYES
Durable
Economical

Are Diamond Dyes. They excel all others in Strength, Purity and Fastness. None others are just as good. Beware of imitations. They are made of cheap and inferior materials and give poor, weak, crocky colors. To be sure of success, use only the Diamond Dyes for coloring Dresses, Stockings, Yarns, Carpets, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., &c. We warrant them to color more goods, package for package, than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond* and take no other.

Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos., making the finest Ink or Mucilage (no cts. a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists. Address
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE
DIAMOND PAINTS.
Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
Unlike *any other*,
Is as much for *Internal* as *External* use.
Many people do not know this.
The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.
Positively cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Croup, Lame Back and Sore Muscles. Sold by druggists; particulars sent Soreness in Body or Limbs, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains. Prepaid. Two Size, 25c. and 50c. 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Positively Closing Weeks
GRAND CYCLORAMA,
BATTLE of GETTYSBURG,
541 Tremont St., BOSTON.
Don't fail to see this great battle scene at once.
A new subject now being painted will take its place in this building January 1st. 13649

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
A party will leave Boston, Monday, October 8, for a Grand Tour of 61 Days, through the
PACIFIC NORTHWEST
—AND—
CALIFORNIA.
This trip comprises a delightful journey over the Entire Length of the Northern Pacific railroad, a voyage on Puget Sound, another on the Columbia River, an overland railway journey by the unsurpassed Canadian Pacific Railway, coast to California, and visits to all the leading Pacific Coast resorts from Victoria, on Vancouver's Island, to the Mexican boundary. Return Tickets good until July.

On the same date (Monday, October 8) a party will leave Boston for a Grand Trip Direct to
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
This trip is intended for persons who desire to reach Southern California by a direct route and as expeditiously as may be consistent with perfect comfort. The halts by the way are intended for rest. The time will be supplied with meals, and during the transits to and from California, including sleeping-car accommodations, meals, transfers and board at hotels, but each one will dispose of their time in California in accordance with their own preferences. Return tickets will be good until July, with a Choice of Five Different Routes Eastward from San Francisco or Los Angeles.

In addition to the above, there will be an excursion to Colorado, October 8; and during the months of September and October, visits to all the leading resorts of New England, Canada, the Middle States, Virginia, etc.

Several Extensive Series of Winter Excursions to California: November 8; December 6; January 7 and 31; February

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

My Brother John.

BY FANNIE A. FOLSOM.

'Twas where loud drums were beating, and banners waving high,
Stood amid a crowd to see a regiment pass by;
I ought not of the music, the shouts that rent the sky,
I looked along the line to see if brother John was there,
What cared I for the banner or its four and thirty stars,
I only knew my brother was going to the wars.

Once more, as then, I'm standing beneath a summer sky,
With a vast crowd who wait to see a regiment pass by;
Four years ago; it cannot be four years have passed since then,
It seems but yesterday I saw those brave and gallant men;
Now the same band is playing, its music fills the air,
Again I strain my eyes to see if brother John is there.

Hurrah! hurrah! the excited throng break forth in wild delight,
But soon, alas! each voice is hushed, the regiment's in sight.
Four years; where is the regiment so proudly marching then?
It cannot be that this is all; these few wan, haggard men;
I look along the scattered ranks, I strive in vain to see,
My eyes are dim with falling tears, my brother, where is he?

There come the color bearers, but see! their behalf flags
Once proudly waving in the breeze, are now but tattered rags;
They tell a mournful story, they tell of blood and scars,
They tell of men who died to save the four and thirty stars;
They fill my heart with terror, I search the ranks again,
I scanned each bronzed and haggard face, alas! alas! in vain.

With eager step, I knew not how, I cleared the human tide,
And passing, long the scattered ranks, I reached the captain's side,
Laying my hand upon his arm I said, "Oh tell me pray,
Where is John Grant, my brother John? He is not here to-day?"
Turning he fixed upon my face a look of tender pain,
"God help you child, your brother will never come again."

My heart rebelled, my reason fled, beneath the mighty blow,
It could not be, God is unjust, I would not have it so;
I mourned our nation's banner, I could trample on each star,
But for the flag my brother had never gone to war;
What cared I for the triumph? all hope to me was vain,
I only knew my brother would never come again.

But time which softens every blow went flying on apace,
Yet 'neath the cloud, I could not see my heavenly father's face;
My haughty spirit would not yield, my proud heart would rebel,
I could not feel the trust to say, "He doeth all things well."

But my evil feelings vanished in a shower of grateful tears,
When the brave old captain told me of those four eventful years.

Told me tenderly and truly of the day my brother died,
When the seven brave color bearers had fallen side by side;
Told me when the last one fell, my brother, with one bound,
Had reached the sacred banner ere 'twas trampled on the ground,
Had raised the starry folds on high, when with unerring aim
To the brave color bearer the leaden message came.

My brother died to save the flag, and I, in stubborn pride,
Had scorned the banner which he loved, the cause for which he died;
Now I love each crimson fold, how precious every star,
Hailed as a sacred legacy from him who died at war;
With a chastesement heart, my brother, I have laid those down to rest,
Feeling those rough life's paths may seem, God knoweth what is best.

Sprague's Mills.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

ONE IN SEVEN.

It was in the month of April, 18—. A disagreeable day was giving place to a more disagreeable night. The air was growing colder, and the rain which had been drizzling through a fine mist for two hours now turned to sleet, harshly rattling on the window glass of the isolated tavern. Within was a large front room, on one of whose sides was set a good-sized, old-fashioned fire-place, dispensing a ruddy light and genial warmth to the occupants of the apartment.

The supper was over, and as the roughly dressed, but honest featured men gathered in their favorite lounging room, an observer would easily perceive that they were of the best of terms with each other. One of them, Job Hondik, by name, seemed to be the leading spirit among them, the one to whom all looked instinctively, as possessing the qualities best befitting an entertainer. He a few years ago was a boy who had drained some sixty years from his cup of life, but didn't see the dregs yet. Presently the landlord entered with a light, but Hondik said rather abruptly:

"Hawkins, I guess you had better take that light away. It mars the cosey effect of this firelight. Isn't it better without it boys?"

Prompt and full approval greeted this judgment, and sent the landlord out with an alacrity equal to that with which he had entered. In a few moments he returned, saying apologetically: "I didn't reckon how much you all like the back-log. I was kind o' thinkin' this dark night an' dashin' sleet, an' howlin', an' sighin' fits o' wind would sound I guess better to you with a light, to make ye feel indoors an' comf'table like."

"There, Hawkins," said Dick Jenkro, a tean, the sun-eyed fellow in the corner, "I'e don't 'magine we be so silly ez ter b'lieve in spirits, I hope?" and with a nervous attempt at a laugh he attested his scepticism by a hitch away from the window.

"Wall, now Dick," replied the landlord, whose argumentative disposition was gently stirred, "I dunno as you kin ever think, but for my part, I b'lieve in sperits, reasonable, too; ef a feller fails off a house an' breaks his neck, or gits sick, or shot, or sunthin' else that breaks up his body so he can't run in it, it don't 'pear to me as *himself*, is jest a *goin'* out like that candle light I squelched a minit ago. An' if he's goin' to keep on *bein*, how're we goin' ter know, and when she's in a position to say, or what he'll want ter do? To my thinkin', Dick, a sperit ain't nuthin' mor'n you or me, ef we wus free ter do what we wanted ter."

"He's got the martingal on yer now, Dick," was the verdict on the landlord's logic and the victor turned triumphantly to Hondik, as he said:

"Job, what do you think o' this 'ere subject?"

After a few moments of silence Job replied: "Yes, Mr. Hawkins, you are right. A very strange power some men have possessed in the past. I have seen its working, face to face, when it stiffened my hair and froze the blood in my veins. I've severed his voice to an almost ghastly whisper—and boys, the man I have seen possessing this fearful power I speak of, was a splendid genial fellow, and a friend of mine, but—it killed him. It was no sham; boys,—it killed him—and I saw it."

The auditors were superstitious; the old man's statement, and still more the thrilling earnestness with which it was delivered, produced that mental state wherein a chilly dread battles with intense curiosity; and of course curiosity triumphed. Even Dick Jenkro said in a strained and tremulous tone:

"Spit 'er out, Job!"

Thus encouraged, the story-teller proceeded: "It was in the summer, nearly fifteen years ago, that I drove the stage between H—— and N——. One night it had come on wild and stormy, and as I had been delayed by a heavy load, it was late in the afternoon before I started from the Krix tavern, and I had several miles yet to go in the storm. There were two passengers, a man about fifty years of age, and a little girl. The former was a fine specimen of manhood I have ever known; the little girl was his daughter, and a sweet, pretty child she was. Their name was Harold.

"While the storm was at its height, we came down a long hill where the narrow road ran through a heavy growth of wood, and was bordered on either side by a tangle of brush four or five feet high. As we reached the foot of the hill, two terrific claps of thunder rent the air in quick succession, one bolt striking a tree not a stone's throw from the road, and shooting a ball of fire along side the stage, and the other killing both my horses. As if this misfortune were not sufficient, two human demons at this moment emerged from the thicket on each side, one covered me with his 'silencer,' the other promptly opened the stage door. The lightning had stunned both my passengers, and as the ruffians came near, exclaimed: 'Here, pal, we've made a fine good haul,' he dragged Mr. Harold out, laid him upon the ground, and proceeded to remove his jewels, money and clothing. As the body lay there, pale and still, something like a white mist suddenly issued from it, rising and revolving till it encircled both the robber and the prostrate form before him. The mist then slowly changed and assumed the human shape, till, to my horror, it became fixed in the likeness of my passenger, bending a terrible gaze upon the quaking highwayman. The latter glared up at it with all the terror of a Belshazzar, enduring the burning gaze of the apparition for about two minutes, when with a piercing shriek, he fell dead. The strange sight had not been seen by the other robber whose back was turned and who had now slipped down to the opposite side of the stage, and began fumbling about the door where the little girl was. I knew this meant some devilizy, and drawing my knife I leaned down from the seat and rushed upon him, but he was too quick for me, and sent a ball into my shoulder. Before either of us had time to do more, that strange white Thing was standing over him bending upon him the same blasting look which had killed the former villain. He withstood the piercing eyes a few moments only, when with a terrific yell, he dashed off up the road, tearing his hair and cursing—a raving maniac!

"The fury of the thunderstorm had now spent itself, and a few minutes after, the moon peered out between the clouds. The White Thing had gone. Faint of horror, pain and loss of blood, I made my way to the side of the stage where the body of Mr. Harold lay. That mist had resettled upon it and kept growing smaller and smaller, till it seemed to sink into the body. The head moved, the eyes opened, and soon Mr. Harold arose, rearranged his clothes, jewels and money which the would-be thief had removed. Then turning to me, he asked:

"'Are you badly injured, my man?'

"I confess I was frightened all through, and exclaimed: 'For God's sake, sir, how do you know I am hurt at all? That wretch dragged you out here, where you have been lying insensible several minutes!'

"A strange kind of laugh was his only answer; then he said: 'You are faint, get into the stage, and I will go back to the nearest house for a team.'

"'You shall think, I obeyed; and as I entered the stage, all things began to whirl and grow dark.

* * * * * *

"When I recovered consciousness, I found myself in bed in a rather small but tastefully furnished room, one of whose windows opened upon a little balcony, arched over by tall elms. I soon learned that I was enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Harold. Within a few minutes after I woke that gentleman entered. Seeing my look of inquiry, he said cheerily: 'Come to yourself, I see, Mr. I am very glad. For a time we feared you would not recover. You have had a violent fever, and have been out of reason for nearly two weeks!'

"'What is the matter, sir?' I stammered out, still bewildered.

"'Delivered in N—— more than ten days ago,' he replied. 'They were untouched.'

"On my asking more particularly as to the violence of my fever, he said:

"'Very dangerous. No one but a—— but I could have made you pull through, I think.'

"Heartily thanking him for his care, I asked for the little girl, his daughter.

"'She is none the worse for our adventure,' he replied; then called: 'Rosie!'

"Soon the door opened, and she came shyly in.

"The gentleman is awake now, Rosie, and you can give him your bouquet.'

"Finally she approached me, and placing a vase of large, lovely flowers in my hand, said: 'Please take these flowers, Mr. Hondik, as a sign that a little girl remembers your kindness when she was in danger. It is not much,' she added, 'but perhaps flowers show our feelings best of anything, sometimes.'

"There was a touching earnestness about her manner that went to my heart. Taking her by the hand, I kissed her, saying:

"'You are right, Rosie. They are emblems of the pure wishes and affections of an innocent heart, where God alone reigns.'

"A shade of sadness, almost of pain, crossed Mr. Harold's face, but catching my eye, he instantly banished the expression by a smile.

"'Rosie,' said he, 'and will apply to my little daughter, Mr. Hondik, if you will allow a father's judgment.'

"'Who should be better acquainted with her?' I replied; 'and, sir, you need not be afraid of contagion if she remains here?'

"'No; she is proof against it.'

"From that day, Rosie and her father, who spent much time with me, reading or pleasantly chatting, transformed weary hours, which would otherwise have been long and wearisome, into bright oases. Rapidly my strength returned, and with increasing bodily vigor, my friendship with my benefactors grew deep and strong. Mr. Harold's nature was one of winning cheerfulness and manly candor, firmly uniting the fraternal bond which had grown around us. Each became daily better acquainted with the inner life of the other. On one subject alone he maintained an impenetrable reserve. Whenever I made allusion to the mystery on the night of the attempted robbery, he would answer in a way I could not understand. The last time I spoke to him about it was one evening a week before our sudden and final separation. On this evening he said:

"'My dear friend, under the circumstances, it is but natural that you have an intense interest in that subject, but I trust you will believe me literally when I tell you that it is *impossible* for me to explain it to you now.'

"He stood gazing out into the darkness a short time, then added, slowly:

"'Before long you will know all.'

"His words were prophetic. A few days later he came down to breakfast strangely altered. His face was pale as ashes, and his eyes appeared deep sunken in his head. When I inquired the cause of his sudden illness, he replied with an effort:

"'The evil is near.'

"I could get no more definite answer. Rosie looked very sad, but I noticed that to her all seemed clear. At the first opportunity I drew her aside, and asked if she could tell me what mysterially troubled her father. Her reply was a strange one.

"'Mr. Hondik,' she said, with a look of anguish and terror, 'it is the fearful Tykallibidah.'

"'What is that?' I asked.

"At this she began to cry, and placing her hand against her head, went off, moaning piteously:

"'Tykallibidah! Tykallibidah!'

"Throughout that day and the next, Mr. Harold studiously avoided meeting me any more than was necessary. At meals he now rarely looked me in the eye, and seldom spoke. A nameless dread crept over me. Go where I pleased, do what I would, I could not rest. As evening drew on, even Rosie deserted me, I went to my room and vainly tried to read; my attention would not be fastened to the page. The hours dragged torturingly on. Midnight came. Unable to sleep, I reached out for another book, when suddenly a piercing cry of agony rang through the house, followed by a terrible commotion in Mr. Harold's apartment. I rushed into the hall. Rosie's frail figure darted past me into her father's room, and the door quickly closed. I tried to open it; it was locked. I called loudly to her, but received no answer. A most fearful silence, quiet, save for the heart-breaking sobs and moanings of Rosie, who, with a terrible regularity, uttered that mysterious word which had now become dreadful to me:

"'Tykallibidah!'

"As in a nightmare, I made my way back to my own room, and had been there but a short time, when I heard a whistle down under the trees. Stepping out upon the balcony, I could just make out the figure of a young man below. In a voice trembling with emotion, he called:

"'Job Hondik.'

"'That is my name, sir; what do you wish?'

"'Please come down quickly—a friend of yours has sent for you.'

"'I have a friend here who is very ill.'

"'I know it—but come.'

"I obeyed, scarce knowing what I did. A carriage stood at the gate, and we were soon being whirled rapidly away. In a few minutes the stranger drew rein before a rough stone building, one story high, and covering considerable ground. Its windows were visible. Springing from his seat, the young man drew forth a large key, with which he unlocked a huge door that swung back. Entering, we passed up a long, winding hall of Egyptian darkness. The very air seemed tenanted by a living Dread. I wished to draw back, but found that impossible. A door at the terminus of the hall opened into a large, windowless room, imperfectly lighted from a small chandelier, depending from the middle of the ceiling. Directly under the light stood a table bearing an oddly shaped machine, a few glass tumblers and a pitcher of some dark colored liquid. From the contents of the pitcher the stranger filled one of the glasses, and, handing it in a part of the machine prepared to receive it, by a secret process set the mechanism in operation. In a few minutes he stopped it, produced the glass of liquid, now of a greenish hue, and bade me drink the contents. I was about to remonstrate, when I met his eye. A strange influence took possession of me. I could not resist, but drained the glass. Immediately an abnormal vigor filled my being. My nerves settled in the strength of steel, and all trace of fear departed. It was perfectly needless, as the young man stepped across the room. Near the wall a large mantle concealed something on the floor. He stooped and removed the covering, revealing five human bodies, lifeless, and bearing evidence of agonizing death. A dark suspicion crossed my mind.

"'What is this—murder?'

"'No,' he replied,—'and yes. In a few minutes you will hear and see all.'

"'Opposite the spot where we stood, a door opened into an unlighted chamber. The youthful stranger threw himself upon the floor, side by side with the five ghastly forms, and for a moment gazed with a horrid stare into the utter darkness beyond. Suddenly, with a cry of frenzy, he uttered several words in a language hitherto unfamiliar to me, but by the mysterious influence of the potion I had swallowed I found myself enabled to understand all that was passing—even the terrible words that now rent the air:

"'Latique, Tykallibidah, di boldi kewn!'

"The tone in which they were uttered was one of wild, despairing agony. As he ceased, from the adjoining room came the sound of a horrid voice, repeating with devilish mockery, the words just spoken; and the walls of the room, like echoes, and the sounds increased in volume and multiplied ten-fold, as if a band of evil spirits were joined in heartless mockery of the agonies of a dying man. Once more the room was still. The man was now pale as death—pale as the five ghastly forms beside him. Then suddenly he was seized with a wild convulsion, in which his body assumed every possible contortion, and his voice uttered the most fearful shrieks, again coinciding with that terrible refrain:

"'Latique, Tykallibidah, di boldi kewn!'

"And as I looked, lo! the sweet spirit of Rosie Harold appeared beside her father. The little hand so extended, so like, and held a vase of phantom flowers and the lips were wreathed in smiles. They both lingered a moment more, gazing lovingly down upon me, then pointing upward, vanished from my sight."

C. P. E.

Choice Miscellany.

Exciting Scene in Mid-Ocean.

Men Overboard in a Monsoon, with Sharks about.

A correspondent who was passenger by the steamship Dacca, which left Madras for London on the 1st ult., sends from Aden an interesting account of an exciting scene which he witnessed during a storm in the Indian ocean. The vessel encountered the monsoon a few days after leaving Colombo, and had a rough time of it until the 17th ult., when the gale became so violent that canvas had to be taken in, awnings furled, and things made as snug as possible.

The correspondent describes what followed:

I come on deck at 6 A. M. it was blowing fiercely, and the spray coming over the sheets. * * * There were three of us on deck when the bell struck—a Miss, a Mr., and myself. We were holding on to our chairs, which were firmly lashed to the inner cabin skylights, under the lee of the ladies' saloon. Part of the crew were working hard to get the starboard lifeboat inboard, when a bigger roll to the windward warned us of what was coming. 'Hold on!' some one shouted. We held on. The chairs rushed forward on their lashings. The deck stood upright. In came the sea, over the gunwale and half-rail, up to our waists, lifted the lifeboat out of its shackles, carried it overboard, smashing away stanchions and davits, and out to sea. Then came the horrid cry of 'Man overboard!'

"The helm was put down, the engine reversed, and back we went on a search—all the more so as sharks had been seen round the ship earlier in the morning. The boat was presently seen some 200 yards off, keel uppermost. Soon after the two men were observed clinging on to it. Then came an agonizing period during which we steamed after the boat, which was drifting rapidly toward the east. But turning a ship like the Deoa is a very slow business, and as she began to gather way the eye a jib was hoisted to bring her around. By the time this was done the boat, with its pitiful looking crew, was away two miles and more to leeward, and we were rolling heavily and dangerously. At last the captain decided to lower a boat, and the order was given "Stand by the boat,' and soon after 'lower.' 'Who is going in her?' he shouted.

"The first officer, Mr., Ingram, sprang over the side, caught hold of the davit ropes and slipped down, but just as he got near her, a great roll of the ship lifted him clear of the boat, 20 feet in the air. As he came down again the boat had drifted forward, and he was plunged down in the boiling sea for five or six seconds. Up he came, and the ship's company, quiet, save for the heart-breaking sobs and moanings of Rosie, who, with a terrible regularity, uttered that mysterious word which had now become dreadful to me:

"'Tykallibidah!'

"As in a nightmare, I made my way back to my own room, and had been there but a short time, when I heard a whistle down under the trees. Stepping out upon the balcony, I could just make out the figure of a young man below. In a voice trembling with emotion, he called:

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C. P. E.

Choice Miscellany.

Sharks about.